# THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

July 3, 1915.

German artillery furiously bombarded whole Franco-British front.

French repulsed two attacks near Metzeral.

Teutons drove Russians beyond Por river and took Studzianki.

Italians repulsed near Folazzo and Sagrado.

German submarine sank five British and one Belgian steamers.

Russian submarine sank three Turkish vessels in Black sea.

J. P. Morgan shot by Erich Muenter, German-American.

July 4, 1915.

Hot artillery actions near Nieuport and Steenstraete.

Teutons attacked fiercely along the Bug and took heights near Krasnik.

Battle raging along Isonzo river between Caporetto and Gradisca.

General attack by Turks in southern Gallipoli repulsed by allies.

French steamer Carthage sunk by submarine.

July 5, 1915.

Germans took French trenches in Forest of Le Pretre.

Russians made desperate stand between Pruth and Dniester rivers.

Italians shelled Malborgeth and Predil.

Austrians defeated by Russians northeast of Krasnik.

July 6, 1915.

British expelled Germans from trenches near Pilkem held since April.

Teutonic drive in East slackened.

Italians gained ground on Carso plateau and repulsed Austrian attacks.

Italy closed Adriatic to commercial navigation.

July 7, 1915.

Russians, strongly re-enforced, checked Teutonic advance toward Lublin railway.

Austrians repulsed repeated Italian attacks on Doberdo plateau.

Terrific bombardment of Goritz bridgehead.

Allies won furious fight in south part of Gallipoli.

Italian cruiser Amalfi sunk by Austrian submarine.

U. S. government took over the Sayville wireless plant.

July 8, 1915.

French took 800 yards of trenches north of Souchez.

British repulsed German attacks near Pilkem.

Russians forced back Austrians north of Krasnik.

Teutons checked on lower Zlota Lipa river.

Italians repulsed attacks in Carnia.

Last German forces in Southwest Africa surrendered to General Botha.

July 9, 1915.

British advanced north of Ypres.

French made gains in the Vosges near Fontenelle.

Italians bombarded Platzwisce fort in Ansici valley.

Turks and Arabs threaten Aden.

**Piety After Slaughter.**

The familiar story of the sharpshooter who said after each shot, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul!" is matched by an incident described in Ian Malcolm's book, "War Pictures Behind the Lines." "The captain of our guns," says the narrative, "was a priest; his altar a few empty cartridge boxes. . . . First of all he told us to pray for all for whom he was going to offer the mass. Then he added, 'Particularly I recommend to your prayers the artillerymen whom we have just destroyed,' and he recited the 'De Profundis.'"

**Satisfactory Test.**

"So you want to marry my daughter, eh?" said the old man. "Do you think you have the patience and forbearance to make her a kind and indulgent husband?"

"Surest thing you know," replied the applicant for the son-in-law job. "I can button a collar on a shirt that is half a size larger, without getting angry, and—"

"Say no more," interrupted the old man; "she's yours. Take her, my son, and my blessing goes with her."—Unidentified.

**Not Guilty.**

"We eat too much?"

"We do?"

"And we sleep too much."

"Yes?"

"And we don't take enough exercise."

"Don't we?"

"Have you ever thought of these things?"

"No. I get up at six o'clock and frequently miss my breakfast in order to run three-quarters of a mile to catch a car."

**Brought Out.**

Miss Jane Addams contradicted, at Hull house, in Chicago, the idea that poverty and hardship are good developers of character.

"Adversity brings people out, yes," said the great philanthropist, "but at the elbows."

**The Modern Tourist.**

"Did Mr. Chuggins keep a notebook on his travels?"

"Yes. But all he wrote in it was the number of blowouts he had and the amount of fines he paid."

# STATE CAMP

Camp Harrington—

The War Department, Washington, gave out some interesting information with respect to the climatic and other conditions under which the Maryland troops will operate from their base at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Maryland troops have drawn one of the most desirable posts on the border, it seems. They will patrol a section of the line from 50 to 75 miles in length, all of it at an elevation of about 726 feet above sea level. The weather conditions are as favorable as any within 600 or 700 miles of the Gulf.

The days at this season of the year are hot, the temperature often rising as high as 100°, but the nights are invariably cool. It is necessary to sleep under blankets almost every night in the year. Between midnight and midday there is frequently a change in temperature of from 30° to 40°.

**Little Sickness There.**

Little sickness as a result of climate is known in Eagle Pass. There is practically no malaria there, and other troops which have gone to that point from more temperate zones have enjoyed unusual health, regardless of the hot days. The usual fevers incident to low humidity are rarely known in Eagle Pass.

The Marylanders will have a brigade of Kansans as comrades along that part of the line which they will guard. Approximately 8,000 militiamen will be assigned to this stretch, according to War Department calculations. It is not announced who will command the two brigades from Maryland and Kansas, but it is assumed that a major-general of the regular army will be in charge of this district and probably one other. Brigadier-General Gaither will report to this officer.

**To "Work Out" Gradually.**

In a general way it is the purpose of the General Staff to "work out" the Maryland militiamen by degrees after they reach the border. This plan will be pursued until the troopers become used to the climatic conditions. Very little strenuous drilling will be engaged in for a time and there will be no hard marches.

With at least 50 miles of border to patrol, the Maryland and Kansas commands will be split up into units large enough to guard the important villages and communities in their district. This means that the brigade will not encamp as a body after it has arrived and has been assigned to the various posts.

One of the four international railroad crossings is at Eagle Pass and a considerable garrison will therefore be maintained in the town itself.

**Captain Du Val To Retire.**

The law federalizing the National Guard abolishes the regimental commissaries, and Capt. E. B. Du Val, commissary for the Fifth Infantry, has asked to be placed on the retired list after 41 years of service.

He has been regimental commissary 10 years, after having served as commissary sergeant 22 years under Capt. E. C. Johnson. Captain Du Val was anxious to go to the front, but there was no vacancy in the line and he will have to be left behind.

After 18 years' service in the National Guard, Albert H. Dodge, keeper of the State rifle range, near Glen Burnie, was placed on the retired list. He has been at the range six years, but was a member of the Fifth Regiment 12 years and rated as a color sergeant.

# STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The tax rate of Frederick county was raised 7 cents on the $100 at a special meeting of the County Commissioners. The rate for 1916 was fixed at $1.05, as against 98 cents for 1915. The increase was necessitated by road work, for which there was an unprecedented demand, and damages caused by floods during the summer of 1915. The taxable basis of the county is $30,474,393.28. The amount levied for is $357,313.69. Of this amount the Board of School Commissioners gets $126,897.50 for school purposes.

Some one broke into the vestry room of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Easton, opened a drawer in the desk of the Rev. Dr. Henry Davies, the rector, and took a tin box containing church envelopes and about $25 or $30. The lock on the drawer was not broken, but the tin box was torn to pieces. This is the second time recently that money left in the desk has been solen.

Falling in line with other towns of the State, Frederick, at a mass-meeting, took steps to care for the families of the Guardsmen of that section who have responded to the call to arms. The conference was held under the auspices of the Frederick County Branch of the Maryland League for National Defense.

Two young men, named Dayton and Boozman, of Davis, returning home from Oakland in an automobile, were hit by a Baltimore and Ohio train. The automobile was wrecked, while the occupants went through the windshield. Boozman was badly cut about the head and Dayton was bruised.

The woman's section of the Maryland League for National Defense held a meeting at the Washington County Hospital, Hagerstown, when many new members were enrolled. The lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" and the classes in home nursing and dietetics will begin this week.

School teachers from all sections of Maryland gathered at Ocean City, attending the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Maryland Teachers' Association.

# MANY MEXICANS WERE PICKED OFF

## Returned Troopers Tell of Their Desperate Fight.

## HOW GEN. GOMEZ WAS SLAIN

**Graphic Accounts Given By Bill Harris, the Sharpshooter, Who Brought Down the Mexican Commander.**

El Paso.—A graphic story of the Carrizal fight from the lips of those who bore the brunt of it was told here by the returned troopers.

"It was treachery," they cried. "We thought they were friendly. They pretended to be until they had us surrounded. Then the slaughter began. We did not have a chance. The Mexicans even killed our wounded when the fight was over."

This last statement—one of the gravest charges that can grow out of civilized warfare—was corroborated by three of the American soldiers. These were Privates William D. Gibson and Luther Alexander, of Troop C, and Private Archie Jones, of Troop K.

**Cut Men's Throats.**

"The Mexicans—those who spoke English—bragged before us of having killed our wounded men," declared Gibson. "They got out their long knives and demonstrated how they had cut the throats of the fallen Americans after the battle was over.

"Yes, and I passed some of our wounded troops on the field during the battle," added Alexander; "afterward I saw that their throats had been cut. I wondered how their throats had been cut until I heard the Mexican soldiers bragging about having done it afterward."

**Heroic Captain Morey.**

Heroism, which may be rivaled, but never surpassed, was shown by Captain Boyd, of Troop K, according to an eye-witness of his death. Among the group also were soldiers who accompanied Capt. Lewis Morey, Troop C, into the little adobe hut, where they took shelter from the withering fire of the Mexicans. The soldiers did not know that Captain Morey had escaped death. Shouts of joy rang out when they learned of it.

Among the group was the American trooper who killed the Carranza general, Gomez. Another told of killing the two operators of the Mexican machine gun, silencing it finally.

Williams, of Troop K, told of Captain Morey:

"When I saw that we were ambushed without shelter, I dashed to a little adobe hut about 200 yards away," he said. "There was Captain Morey sitting on the floor, his hand to his shoulder. Blood was pouring from a wound.

"'Boys,' he said, 'we'll have to make a stand here.' I looked out of the door and saw Mexicans swarming toward the hut. I told the captain.

"'Save yourselves,' he ordered. Three of the boys grabbed the captain and they rushed out of the door. Page, Stone and I followed them. We were surrounded immediately. Twenty Mexicans jumped on us. I did not see where Captain Morey went."

Gibson, of Troop C, saw Captain Morey a few minutes later.

"The captain and four other wounded men were hiding in a ditch," said he. "Twenty-five Mexicans were rushing toward them. I and seven others jumped up and ran away to attract the Mexicans away from Captain Morey. They captured us, but he escaped."

It was Gibson who killed the two Mexican machine-gun operators.

Bill Harris, first-class marksman, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, is the man who fired the shot and killed General Gomez, the Mexican leader who lured the Americans into the trap at Carrizal. Here is the soldier's story:

**Shot Six Mexicans.**

"There was a corporal on my right. We were flat on our bellies. The corporal had shot six Mexicans. I got two out of the one clip and was reloading, when the corporal said:

"'Mighty hot, ain't it, Bill?'

"'Hotter'n hades,' I said.

"'Yes, boy,' the corporal said, 'but it ain't half so hot as it's going to be. Look yonder! That's a flankin' party, Bill; sure they're going to wipe us out—clean out this climate.'

"The corporal did not need to tell me. I saw. There they were, coming right on—every which way.

"'They've got an idea they are going to clean us up from the rear,' I said.

"'And I got a hunch I'm going to blow that idea right out of that officer's noodle,' said the corporal.

"Then he reloaded. I did not pay much attention to him for the next few minutes. The Mexicans were sure shooting right at us. Right at my head. The sand looked like rain was hitting it. Then the corporal got plugged.

"I moved over and took his place. That gave him some cover. But he never said anything more about that Mexican general with the idea. I looked at him once. His head was wobbling in the sand.

**He Killed Gomez.**

"Then I got my sight fixed for 250 yards. Through it I could see the Mexican general galloping toward us, but a little to the right. I plugged the horse first shot. Down he went! The general went down with him. I got him just as he was scrambling to his feet. He just doubled all up, then doubled all down again, slow like, to the sand.

"'That Mexican officer won't have any more ideas,' I said to the corporal. The corporal did not answer. And his head wasn't wobbling any more.

"But the sand was all red there."

Sergeant Page, the ranking American trooper among the prisoners, with Privates Stone and Williams, were still fighting half an hour after the general engagement ended. They were made prisoners only after hard resistance. Page said:

**A Desperate Fight.**

"We got a mile and a half away from the scene of the big scrap, and it looked as though we were going to be able to escape. But we were in plain sight out there on the desert and dismounted. Pretty soon along came a big detachment of Mexicans. We managed to drop into a hole in the desert. Then we waited. Ammunition was low. We let 'em get to within 200 yards.

"Then we began opening up. Mexicans toppled off ponies faster than we could count them. I guess each one of us got an average of 10 men apiece. That's because we had some cover.

"The Mexicans did not know what they were up against for a good many minutes. Then they fell back.

"But we were practically trapped anyway. We knew that the minute we rose out of that depression they would be on to us. So, while they were out of range we just waited. Soon we saw 'em riding far off to the right and to the left; saw both columns close in, and saw all of them, fan fashion, start riding up to us.

"We picked a few more off. Then we held up a sombrero as a signal of surrender. A Mexican held up his hat. Then we stood up. They did not shoot. We held up our arms. Our guns were hot in the sand; our ammunition belts were empty. Soon as we walked out into the open without our rifles the whole outfit of Mexicans galloped at us, surrounded us and started us walking the mile and half back to Carrizal. There they took everything we had."

**Robbed Of His Money.**

Corporal William Hague, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry, who was robbed of $207 by Carranza soldiers, worried more while he was in the Chihuahua penitentiary about the recovery of his money than he did about his own fate. He said:

"They took that gold away from me at Carrizal, right there after we quit fighting. Then that started me to fighting again. But they were too many for us and I was afraid if I did not let them take it they would kill all prisoners. But even if I don't get that gold back I had some payment.

"I got six Mexicans that I know of. I was holding a sharpshooter's position about 60 yards from a Mexican trench. I was flat on the sand, but I had dug into it with my hands until my body was afforded some cover. There were eight Mexicans in the trench. When the fight was over only two came out. And those are the two that took my coin."

## MEXICO DECRIES PEACE.

**Says No Individual Has Power To Try To Negotiate.**

Mexico City.—The Foreign Office issued a statement that various individuals who are now in the United States as members of so-called peace commissions have no authority or right to speak or act for the Mexican Government. Parties of Americans continue to leave for Vera Cruz in special cars. Only a few score Americans now remain in the capital.

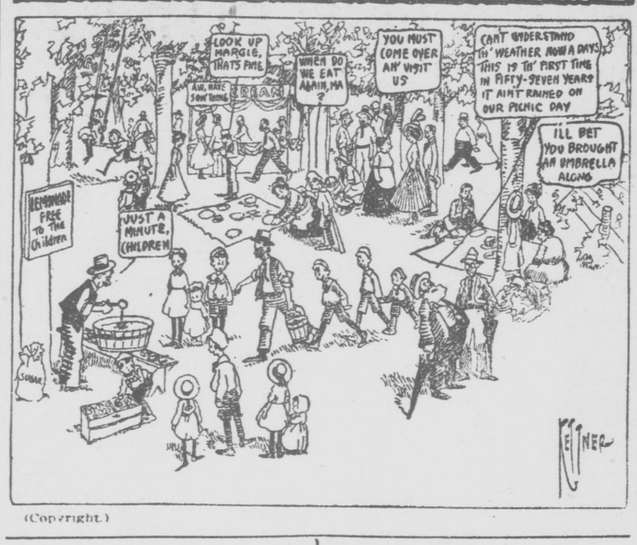
## EVERY CORN BAG SEARCHED.

**2,500 Tested For Munitions Before Crossing Border.**

El Paso, Texas.—Twenty-five hundred sacks of corn, consigned to Mexican merchants in Juarez, were passed by United States Customs officials today after each sack had been emptied in search for contraband articles. Two days were required to empty and resack the grain.

One-seventh of the people of Tibet are monks.

# THE ANNUAL PICNIC


LOOK UP MARGIE, THATS PAT.
AH, HAS SOMETHING
WHEN DO WE EAT AGAIN, MA
YOU MUST COME OVER AN' VISIT US
CANT UNDERSTAND TH' WEATHER, NOW A DAYS. THIS IS TH' FIRST TIME IN FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS IT AIN'T RAINED ON OUR PICNIC DAY
I'LL BET YOU BROUGHT AN UMBRELLA ALONG
REMEMBER FREE TO THE CHILDREN
"JUST A MINUTE, CHILDREN"
KETTNER

(Copyright.)

# GREAT DRIVE OF THE ALLIES

## Germans Fail to Stem the Big Movement.

## MANY PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

**Prisoners Taken Number Thousands. Germans' Line Penetrated At Points For Depth Of Two Miles.**

London.—The official British dispatches issued Sunday report the continued success of the combined Anglo-French offensive. The Germans put into operation strong counter-attacks and are apparently making desperate resistance, but the British troops have occupied Fricourt and the French have captured Curlu and have seemingly nowhere had to yield the ground already gained.

The German lines in some places have been penetrated to a depth of two miles, and the prisoners taken by the British and French in the two days number many thousands.

**Tactical Advantage Gained.**

North of the Somme, where the French and British armies make contact, various points of tactical value have been taken. The allied struggle is to extend the hold over the rolling plateau of from 300 to 500 feet high, which stretches around Albert. At Fricourt, Contalmaissen and Commecourt the Germans made a most desperate resistance to defend the high road from Arras to Bapaume and Peronne and which is one of the main arteries of the western operations.

The German official report generally confirms the success of the first day's British operations, admitting the withdrawal of the Germans from their first line trenches and the abandonment of heavy material therein.

**Fricourt Captured.**

British General Headquarters reports as follows:

"Heavy fighting has taken place today in the area between the Ancre and the Somme, especially about Fricourt and La Boisselle.

"Fricourt was captured by our troops and remains in our hands, and some progress has been made east of the village.

"In the neighborhood of La Boisselle the enemy is offering stubborn resistance, but our troops are making satisfactory progress. A considerable quantity of war material has fallen into our hands, but details are not available.

"On either side of the valley of the Ancre the situation is unchanged. The general situation may be regarded as favorable. Later information of the enemy's losses shows that our first estimates were too low.

**French Increase Gains.**

An official report issued by the French War Office and dispatcher here from Paris, says that south of the Somme the French have forced their way into the second line of the German entrenchments at a number of places and have captured the village of Frise and the Mereaucourt wood. The number of unwounded prisoners taken in the two days' battle now is stated to be more than 6,000.

## SEVEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

**Five Others Also Hurt When Dry House Blows Up.**

Emporium, Pa.—Six men were killed instantly, one died on a train en route to Williamsport Hospital and five others were burned about the body when several thousand pounds of powder exploded here in the dry house at the Aetna Explosives Company's plant. The dry house was demolished and the ruins ignited, threatening adjoining property.

## PANAMA REGULATIONS.

**Bill Is Aimed To Keep Undesirables From Military Defenses.**

Washington.—At the request of the War Department the Senate passed without debate a bill authorizing the Governor of the Panama of Canal Zone to make regulations governing the right to enter any part of the zone. Senator Brandegee, explained that the object was to keep undesirable persons away from a vulnerable part of the military defenses of the United States.

## BROWNSVILLE EASTERN BASE.

**Facilities To Supply 40,000 Men Provided By Depot.**

Brownsville, Texas.—Facilities to supply 40,000 men have been provided by the establishment of a depot quartermaster's headquarters here, it was announced at Fort Brown. Several hundred carloads of freight, with all kinds of equipment, is now moving toward Brownsville, and it was stated this would be the base for the eastern division of the army.

## ARMY RADIO CORPS TO MEXICO.

**Arrives At New Orleans From Panama.**

New Orleans.—An army radio corps from the Panama Canal Zone arrived here on the United Fruit steamer Perismina and left later for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for Mexican service. The corps comprises two officers and 50 men, with six radio sets and three carloads of equipment.

Tabby cats are so called after a street in Bagdad.

# TENSION OVER MEXICO EASED

## Gen. Carranza in More Conciliatory Mood.

## REPLY TO UNITED STATES

**Increases Hope Of Avoiding War. Peaceful Way Out Now Possible, Mexican Official Says.**

Washington. — The long-expected note from the Carranza Government reached Washington.

In striking contrast to the belligerent tone of previous communications from Mexico City, the new note, is decidedly conciliatory and is characterized by an evident desire on the part of the Mexican authorities to reach an amicable understanding with the American Government.

**Promises Protection.**

The note concedes, the contention of the United States that conditions along the border, by reason of the bandit raids, have been intolerable and extends strong promises on the part of the Mexican Government to restore order and protect American territory from further raids.

Furthermore, the note does not specifically renew the demands for a withdrawal of the American forces, but, contending that the presence of the troops on Mexican soil contributes to the unsettled conditions, suggests that their withdrawal would go far toward removing the causes of friction and difficulty.

Calling attention to the fact that the Carranza Government has accepted the principle of mediation as suggested by friendly powers, it invites a like expression from the United States. At the same time the opinion is expressed that more satisfactory results could be obtained through direct negotiations.

The communication is intended to serve the double purpose of answering the American note of June 25, which was sent at the time of the imprisonment of the American troopers at Chihuahua City and demanded a statement of Carranza's future intentions, and likewise responding to the American note of June 20, rejecting the demands of Carranza for a withdrawal of the American forces.

## VILLA AGAIN REPORTED DEAD.

**Editor Says Members Of Chief's Band Told Him So.**

Washington.—The elusive Villa is dead again. This is the news that Dr. Alt, editor of the Accion Mondia, of Mexico City, the first of the delegates to arrive here for the unofficial peace conference, brought to Washington.

Dr. Alt gave out a long telegram he had sent Carranza, in which he claims he was told by members of the Villista band he saw while passing through El Paso that Villa died of gangrene near Chihuahua, and is buried near Vaquitas or Boquitas. Carranza is asked to investigate the information.

## 690,263 GERMANS SLAIN.

**Figures Up To End Of May, Tennant Tells House Of Commons.**

London.—Under Secretary of War Tennant, in the House of Commons, announced that up to the end of May the German losses in killed and those that died from wounds numbered 690,268. Sir Edward Grey informed the House that he had not received a reply from Germany to the English note referring to the starvation of the British prisoners in the German prison camp at Ruhleben.

## 10 DAYS IN SADDLE TO BORDER.

**Cattlemen and Sonora Merchant Five Days Without Food.**

Nogales, Ariz.—E. B. Cunningham and J. B. Buckmaster, American cattlemen, and A. C. Bertrand, a merchant of Moreschi, Sonora, reached Nogales after a 200-mile trip by horseback over unfrequented roads from Ures. For 10 days they drove their mounts at high speed, stopping for an hour's sleep only when complete exhaustion compelled them.

## PACIFYING SANTO DOMINGO.

**Only Snipers and Small Rebel Bands Oppose Americans.**

Washington.—Rear-Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces in Santo Domingo, reported to the Navy Department that order gradually was being restored in that republic, particularly in the country around Santiago and Puerto Plata, where the revolutionists have been strongest.

## SUNDRY CIVIL BILL APPROVED.

**Both Senate and House Agree To Measure.**

Washington.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill carrying $128,299,284, as finally agreed upon in conference, was approved by both Senate and House. An amendment provides that the appropriation for a new government powder factory may be used for the purchase or construction of a plant or for enlargement of one of those now owned by the Government

## NEW YORK SUN SOLD.

**Purchased By Frank A. Munsey, Member Associated Press.**

New York.—After 23 years of unsuccessful effort to establish a proprietary news gathering and distributing organization in opposition to the co-operative form of the Associated Press, the New York Sun was sold to Frank A. Munsey, a member of the Associated Press, and beginning Monday next will no longer try to gather its own news and will receive the service of the dominant organization.

# STATE CAPITAL

Annapolis—

State Insurance Commissioner W. Mason Shehan headed a delegation that appeared before the State Roads Commission to urge the installation of a fast ferry system across the Chesapeake Bay from Claiborne to Annapolis as a means of bringing the Eastern Shore and Baltimore City into closer relations. An act was passed by the last Legislature authorizing the ferry system if the Roads Commission deems its establishment advisable.

The plan is for the State, through the Roads Commission, to purchase one or more fast ferryboats that will carry automobiles in addition to passengers. The idea then is to construct an improved road from Easton to Claiborne so that automobilists desiring to go from Baltimore to the lower Eastern Shore, or vice versa, can travel over the Annapolis Boulevard and the State roads on the other side of the bay.

It is contended that the establishment of such a ferry system in connection with the State roads system would shorten the running time of automobiles from the lower Eastern Shore to Baltimore by from 4 to 5 hours. It would save the long trip around the head of the bay and also save the tolls charged for crossing the Havre de Grace-Perryville bridge, the reasonableness of which is now the subject of an investigation by the Public Service Commission.

The bill authorizing the establishment of the ferry system was fathered by State Senator Collier, of Talbot county, and the delegation that appeared before the Commission was made up largely, if not altogether, of residents of that county. However, the demand for the ferry is rather general among Eastern Shoremen and it also has some ardent advocates upon this side of the bay. The Commission has decided to construct the road from Easton to Claiborne, and asked the delegation to appoint a committee to confer with it on the subject of the ferry.

Another delegation, of which Surveyor of Port Guy W. Steele was spokesman, appeared before the Commission and advocated the construction of a spur road about three miles long, running from Mount Airy in the direction of Westminster, Carroll county. Still another delegation urged the improvement of the old Jefferson turnpike through the town of Jefferson, in Frederick county, and a fourth delegation asked for the improvement of a road from T. B., Prince George's county, toward the Patuxent river.

The Commission awarded, subject to the securing of the necessary rights of way, a contract for the improvement of the road from Mount Zion to Hill's Bridge, in Anne Arundel county. The distance is 6.08 miles. The Luck Construction Company, at Roanoke, Va., secured the contract at $44,081.68 for gravel construction.

A contract for resurfacing York road, from Verona to Hereford, in Baltimore county, was awarded to the D. M. Andrew Company, of Baltimore, for $29,196.20.

The Major Construction Company, of Millington, was awarded a contract for improving the road from Pocomoke City, Worcester county, to the Virginia line, at $44,360.02. The distance is 3.26 miles.

Following serious injury to one of his eyes, the result of a shot in the mines several weeks ago, Robert Bowman, aged 20 years, of Meyersdale, who was riding from Meyersdale to Cumberland daily for treatment, was struck by a projection and knocked from a freight car. He was returned to Cumberland with a fractured skull and is in a serious condition.

About 100 persons were present at a meeting held at the Howard House, Ellicott City, for the purpose of organizing a cavalry troop in Howard county. Commander Charles F. Macklin, of the Naval Reserves, announced in a brief address the purpose of the meeting and 25 young men expressed their desire to become members.

The barn of Charles Ohler, Stony Branch, near Emmitsburg, was struck by lightning and burned in the most severe electrical storm of the season. The contents, including farm implements, were consumed. Farmers report heavy damage to the wheat crops.

A delegation of taxpayers from the Elk Mills section appeared before the Cecil County School Board asking for an addition to their school building. The commissioners visited the town and decided to make the improvements.

Grieving over the death of his wife, Samuel Cohey, a farmer of Ruthberg, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. His condition is serious.

James McKenzie, fifty years old, and Lewis Spraut, forty years, of Providence, are in a serious condition as the result of an automobile accident which occurred near Elkton.

An explosion of a gasoline stove resulted in the home of Ross Irwin, at Theodore, being damaged by fire.

It is reported in the press that a development company at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, began a preliminary survey on the Bay of Fundy tidepower project at Cape Split this week, with the work under the direction of an electrical expert from the United States. Its purpose is to develop a power plant at that point by utilizing the high tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The average annual death rate a generation ago was 31 to 1,000 living; now it is about 14.

# BEYOND the FRONTIER
## A STORY OF EARLY DAYS
### by RANDALL PARRISH

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CHAPTER I.

—1—

At the Home of Hugo Chevet.

It was early autumn for the clusters of grapes above me were already purple, and the forest leaves were tinged with red. And yet the air was soft, and the golden bars of sun flickered down on the work in my lap through the laced branches of the trellis. The work was but a pretense, for I had fled the house to escape the voice of Monsieur Cassion who was still urging my uncle to accompany him on his journey into the wilderness. They sat in the great room before the fireplace, drinking, and I had heard enough already to tell me there was treachery on foot against the Sieur de la Salle. To be sure it was nothing to me, a girl knowing naught of such intrigue, yet I had not forgotten the day, three years before, when this La Salle, with others of his company, had halted before the Ursuline convent, and the sisters bade them welcome for the night. 'Twas my part to help serve, and he had stroked my hair in tenderness. I had sung to them, and watched his face in the firelight as he listened. Never would I forget that face, nor believe evil of such a man. No! not from the lips of Cassion nor even from the governor, La Barre.

I recalled it all now, as I sat there in the silence, pretending to work, how we watched them embark in their canoes and disappear, the Indian paddlers bending to their task, and Monsieur la Salle, standing, bareheaded as he waved farewell. Beyond him was the dark face of one they called De Tonty, and in the first boat a mere boy lifted his ragged hat. I know not why, but the memory of that lad was clearer than all those others, for he had met me in the hall and we had talked long in the great window ere the sister came, and took me away. So I remembered him, and his name, Rene d'Artigny. And in all those years I heard no more. Into the black wilderness they swept and were lost to those of us at home in New France.

No doubt there were those who knew—Frontenac, Bigot, those who ruled over us at Quebec—but 'twas not a matter supposed to interest a girl, and so no word came to me. Once I asked my Uncle Chevet, and he replied in anger with only a few sentences, bidding me hold my tongue; yet he said enough so that I knew the Sieur de la Salle lived and had built a fort far away, and was buying furs of the Indians. It was this that brought jealousy and hatred. Once Monsieur Cassion came and stopped with us, and as I waited on him and Uncle Chevet, I caught words which told me that Frontenac was La Salle's friend, and would listen to no charges brought against him. They talked of a new governor; yet I learned but little, for Cassion attempted to kiss me, and I would wait on him no more.

Then Frontenac was recalled to France, and La Barre was governor. How pleased my Uncle Chevet was when the news came, and he rapped the table with his glass and exclaimed: "Ah! but now we will pluck out the claws of this Sieur de la Salle, and send him where he belongs." But he would explain nothing, until a week later. Cassion came up the river in his canoe with Indian paddlers, and stopped to hold conference. The man treated me with much gallantry, so that I questioned him, and he seemed happy to answer that La Barre had already dispatched a party under Chevalier de Baugis, of the King's Dragoons to take command of La Salle's Fort St. Louis in the Illinois country. La Salle had returned, and was already at Quebec, but Caisson grinned as he boasted that the new governor would not even give him audience. Bah! I despised the man, yet I lingered beside him, and thus learned that La Salle's party consisted of but two voyageurs, and the young Sieur d'Artigny. I was glad enough when he went away, though I gave him my hand to kiss, and waved to him bravely at the landing. And now he was back again, bearing a message from La Barre, and seeking volunteers for some western voyage of profit. 'Twas of no interest to me unless my uncle joined in the enterprise, yet I was kind enough, for he brought with him word of the governor's ball at Quebec, and had won the pledge of Chevet to take me there with him. I could be gracious to him for that and it was on my gown I worked, as the two planned and talked in secret. What they did was nothing to me now—all my thought was on the ball. What would you? I was 17.

The grape trellis ran down toward the river landing, and from where I sat in the cool shadow, I could see the broad water gleaming in the sun. Suddenly, as my eyes uplifted, the dark outline of a canoe swept into the vista, and the splashing paddles turned the prow inward toward our landing. I did not move, although I watched with interest, for it was not the time of year for Indian traders, and these were white men. I could see those at the paddles, voyageurs, with gay cloths about their heads; but the one in the stern wore a hat, the brim concealing his face, and a blue coat. I knew not who it could be until the prow touched the bank, and he stepped ashore. Then I knew, and bent low over my sewing, as though I had seen nothing, although my heart beat fast. Through lowered lashes I saw him give brief order to the men, and then advance toward the house alone. Ah! but this was not the slender, laughing eyed boy of three years before. The wilderness had made of him a man—a soldier. He paused an instant to gaze about, and held his hat in his hand, the sun touching his tanned cheeks, and flecking the long, light colored hair.

"Mademoiselle," he said gently, "pardon me, but is not this the home of Hugo Chevet, the fur trader?"

I looked up into his face and bowed as he swept the earth with his hat, seeing at a glance that he had no remembrance of me.

"Yes," I answered. "If you seek him, rap on the door bevond."

"'Tis not so much Chevet I seek," he said, showing no inclination to pass me, "but one whom I understood to be his guest—Monsieur Francois Cassion."

"The man is here," I answered quickly, yet unable to conceal my surprise, "but you will find him no friend to Sieur de la Salle."

"Ah!" and he stared at me intently. "In the name of the saints, what is the meaning of this? You know me then?"

I bowed, yet my eyes remained hidden.

"I knew you once as monsieur's friend," I said, almost regretting my indiscretion, "and have been told you travel in his company."

"You knew me once!" he laughed. "Surely that cannot be, for never would I be likely to forget. I challenge you, mademoiselle, to speak my name."

"The Sieur Rene d'Artigny, monsieur."

"By my faith, the witch is right, and yet in all this New France I know scarce a maid. Nay look up; there is naught to fear from me, and I would see if memory be not new born. Saint Giles! surely 'tis true; I have seen those eyes before; why, the name is on my tongue, yet fails me, lost in the wilderness. I pray you mercy, mademoiselle!"

"You have memory of the face you say?"

"Ay! the witchery of it; 'tis like a haunting spirit."

"Which did not haunt long, I warrant. I am Adele la Chesnayne, monsieur."

He stepped back, his eyes on mine, questioningly For an instant I believed the name ever brought no familiar sound; then his face brightened and his eyes smiled as his lips echoed the words.

"Adele la Chesnayne! Ah! now I know. Why 'tis no less than a miracle. It was a child I thought of under that name—a slender, brown-eyed girl, as blithesome as a bird. No, I had not forgotten; only the magic of three years has made of you a woman. Again and again have I questioned in Montreal and Quebec, but no one seemed to know. At the convent they said your father fell in Indian skirmish."

"Yes; ever since then I have lived here, with my uncle, Hugo Chevet."

"Here!" he looked about, as though the dreariness of it was first noticed. "Alone? Is there no other woman?"

I shook my head, but no longer looked at him, for fear he might see the tears in my eyes.

"I am the housekeeper, monsieur. There was nothing else for me. In France, I am told, my father's people were well born, but this is not France, and there was no choice. Besides I was but a child of 14."

"And 17, now, mademoiselle," and he took my hand gallantly. "Pardon if I have asked questions which bring pain. I can understand much, for in Montreal I heard tales of this Hugo Chevet."

"He is rough, a woodsman," I defended, "yet not unkind to me. You will speak him fair?"

He laughed, his eyes sparkling with merriment.

"No fear of my neglecting all courtesy, for I come beseeching a favor. I have learned the lesson of when the soft

He Paused an Instant to Gaze About, and Held His Hat in His Hand.

speech wins more than the iron hand. And this other, the Commissaire Cassion—is he a bird of the same plumage?"

I made a little gesture, and glanced back at the closed door.

"Oh, no; he is the court courier,—to stab with words, not deeds. Chevet is rough of speech, and hard of hand, but he fights in the open; Cassion has a double tongue, and one never knows him." I glanced up into his sobered face. "He is a friend of La Barre."

"So 'tis said, and has been chosen by the governor to bear message to De Baugis in the Illinois country. I seek passage in his company."

"You! I thought you were of the party of Sieur de la Salle?"

"I am," he answered honestly, "yet Cassion will need a guide, and there is none save myself in all New France who has ever made that journey. 'Twill be well for him to listen to my plan. And why not? We do not fight the orders of the governor: we obey, and wait. Monsieur de la Salle will tell his story to the king."

"The King! To Louis?"

"Ay, 'twill not be the first time he has had audience, and already he is at sea. We can wait, and laugh at this Cassion over his useless journey."

"But he—he is treacherous, monsieur."

He laughed as though the words amused.

"To one who has lived as I, amid savages, treachery is an old story. The commissaire will not find me asleep. We will serve each other, and let it go at that. Ah! we are to be interrupted."

He straightened up facing the door, and I turned, confronting my uncle as he emerged in advance. He was a burly man, with iron gray hair, and face reddened by out-of-doors; and he stopped in surprise at sight of a stranger, his eyes hardening with suspicion.

"And who is this with whom you converse so privately, Adele?" he questioned brusquely, "a young popinjay new to these parts I venture."

D'Artigny stepped between us, smiling in good humor.

"My call was upon you, Monsieur Chevet, and not the young lady," he said quietly enough, yet with a tone to the voice. "I merely asked her if I had found the right place, and if Monsieur the Commissaire Cassion was still your guest."

"And what, may I ask, might be your business with the Commissaire Cassion?" asked the latter, pressing past Chevet, yet bowing with a semblance of politeness, scarcely in accord with the studied insolence of his words. "I have no remembrance of your face."

"Then, Monsieur Cassion is not observant," returned the younger man pleasantly, "as I accompanied the Sieur de la Salle in his attempt to have audience with the governor."

"Ah!" the word of surprise exploded from the lips. "Sacre! 'tis true! My faith, what difference clothes make. I mistook you for a courier du bois."

"I am the Sieur Rene d'Artigny."

"Lieutenant of La Salle's?"

"Scarcely that, monsieur, but a comrade; for three years I have been with his party, and was chosen by him for this mission."

Cassion laughed, chucking the gloomy faced Chevet in the side, as though he would give point to a good joke.

"And little the trip hither has profited either master or man, I warrant. La Barre does not sell New France to every adventurer. Monsieur de la Salle found different reception in Quebec than when Frontenac ruled this colony. Where went the fur stealer?"

"To whom do you refer?"

"To whom? Heaven help us, Chevet, the man would play nice with words. Well, let it go, my young cock, and answer me."

"You mean the Sieur de la Salle?"

"To be sure; I called him no worse than I have heard La Barre speak. They say he has left Quebec; what more know you?"

"'Tis no secret, monsieur," replied D'Artigny quietly enough, although there was a flash in his eyes, as they met mine. "The Sieur de la Salle has sailed for France."

"France! Bah you jest; there has been no ship outward bound."

"The Breton paused at St. Roche, held by the fog. When the fog lifted there was a new passenger aboard. By dawn the Indian paddlers had me landed in Quebec."

"Does La Barre know?"

"Faith! I could not tell you that, as he has not honored me with audience."

Cassion strode back and forth, his face dark with passion. It was not pleasant news he had been told, and it was plain enough he understood the meaning.

"By the saints!" he exclaimed. "'Tis a sly fox to break through our guard so easily. Ay, and 'twill give him a month to whisper his lies to Louis, before La Barre can forward a report. But, sacre! my young chanticleer, surely you are not here to bring me this bit of news. You sought me, you said? Well, for what purpose?"

"In peace, monsieur. Because I have served Sieur de la Salle loyally is no reason why we should be enemies. We are both the king's men, and may work together. The word has come to me that you head a party for the Illinois, with instructions for De Baugis at Fort St. Louis. Is this true?"

Cassion bowed coldly, waiting to discover how much more his questioner knew.

"Ah, then I am right thus far. Well, monsieur, 'twas on that account I came, to volunteer as guide."

"You! 'Twould be treachery."

"Oh, no; our interests are the same so far as the journey goes. I would reach St. Louis; so would you. Because we may have different ends in view, different causes to serve, has naught to do with the trail thither. There is not a man who knows the way as well as I. Four times have I traveled it, and I am not a savage, monsieur—I am a gentleman of France."

"And you pledge your word?"

"I pledge my word—to guide you safe to Fort St. Louis. Once there I am comrade to Sieur de la Salle."

"Bah! I care not whom you comrade with, once you serve my purpose. I take your offer, and if you play me false—"

"Restrain your threats, Monsieur Cassion. A quarrel will get us nowhere. You have my word of honor; 'tis enough. Who will compose the party?"

Cassion hesitated, yet seemed to realize the uselessness of deceit.

"A dozen or more soldiers of the regiment of Picardy, some couriers

"Cassion Is Not Likely to Be Caught Asleep, My Good Hugo."

du bois, and the Indian paddlers. There will be four boats."

"You go by the Ottawa, and the lakes?"

"Such were my orders."

"'Tis less fatiguing, although a longer journey; and the time of departure?"

Cassion laughed as he turned slightly and bowed to me.

"We leave Quebec before dawn Tuesday," he said gayly. "It is my wish to enjoy once more the follies of civilization before plunging into the wilderness. The governor permits that we remain to his ball. Mademoiselle le Chesnayne does me the honor of being my guest on that occasion."

"I, monsieur!" I exclaimed in surprise at his boastful words. "'Twas my uncle who proposed—"

"Tut, tut, what of that?" he interrupted in no way discomposed. "It is my request which opens the golden gates. The good Hugo here but looks on at a frivolity for which he cares nothing. 'Tis the young who dance. And you, Monsieur d'Artigny, am I to meet you there also, or perchance later at the boat landing?"

"At the ball, monsieur. 'Tis three years since I have danced to measure, but it will be a joy to look on, and thus keep company with Monsieur Chevet. Nor shall I fail you at the boats; until then, messieurs," and he bowed hat in hand, "and to you, mademoiselle, adieu."

We watched him go down the grape arbor to the canoe, and no one spoke but Cassion.

"Pouf! he thinks well of himself, that young cockerel, and 'twill likely be my part to clip his spurs. Still 'tis good policy to have him with us, for 'tis a long journey. What say you, Chevet?"

"That he is one to watch;" answered my uncle gruffly. "I trust none of La Salle's brood."

"No, nor I, for the matter of that, but I am willing to pit my brains against the best of them. Francois Cassion is not likely to be caught asleep, my good Hugo."

CHAPTER II.

The Choice of a Husband.

It was just before dark when Monsieur Cassion left us, and I watched him go gladly enough, hidden behind the shade of my window. He had been talking for an hour with Chevet in the room below; I could hear the rattle of glasses, as though they drank, and the unpleasant arrogance of his voice, although no words reached me clearly. I cared little what he said, although I wondered at his purpose in being there, and what object he might have in this long converse with my uncle. Yet I was not sent for, and no doubt it was some conference over furs, of no great interest. The two were in some scheme I knew to gain advantage over Sieur de la Salle, and were much elated now that La Barre held power; but that was nothing for a girl to understand, so I worked on with busy fingers, my mind not forgetful of the young Sieur d'Artigny.

Chevet did not return to the house after Monsieur Cassion's canoe had disappeared. I saw him walking back and forth along the river bank, smoking, and seemingly thinking out some problem. Nor did he appear until I had the evening meal ready, and called to him down the arbor. He was always gruff and bearish enough when we were alone, seldom speaking, indeed, except to give utterance to some order, but this night he appeared even more morose and silent than his wont, not so much as looking at me as he took seat, and began to eat. No doubt Cassion had brought ill news, or else the appearance of D'Artigny had served to arouse all his old animosity toward La Salle. It was little to me, however, and I had learned to ignore his moods, so I took my own place silently, and paid no heed to the scowl with which he surveyed me across the table. No doubt my very indifference fanned his discontent, but I remained ignorant of it, until he burst out savagely.

"And so you know this young cockerel, do you? You know him, and never told me? Where before did you ever meet this popinjay?"

"At the convent three years ago. La Salle rested there over night, and young D'Artigny was of the party. He was but a boy then."

"He came here today to see you?"

"No, never," I protested. "I doubt if he even had the memory of me until I told him who I was. Surely he explained clearly why he came."

He eyed me fiercely, his face full of suspicion, his great hand gripping the knife.

"'Tis well for you if that be true," he said gruffly, "but I have no faith in the lad's words. He is here as La Salle's spy, and so I told Cassion, though the only honor he did me was to laugh at my warning. 'Let him spy,' he said, 'and I will play at the same game; 'tis little enough he will learn, and we shall need his guidance.' Ay! and he may be right, but I want nothing to do with the fellow. Cassion may give him place in his boats, if he will, but never again shall he set foot on my land, nor have speech with you. You mark my words, mademoiselle?"

I felt the color flame into my cheeks, and knew my eyes darkened with anger, yet made effort to control my speech.

"Yes, monsieur; I am your ward and have always been obedient, yet this Sieur d'Artigny seems a pleasant spoken young man, and surely 'tis no crime that he serves the Sieur de la Salle."

"Is it not!" he burst forth, striking the table with his fist. "Know you not I would be rich but for that fur stealer. By right those should be my furs he sends here in trade. There will be another tale to tell soon, now that La Barre hath the reins of power; and this D'Artigny—bah! What care I for that young cockerel—but I hate the brood. Listen, girl, I pay my debts; it was this hand that broke Louis d'Artigny, and has kept him to his bed for ten years past. Yet even that does not wipe out the score between us. 'Tis no odds to you what was the cause, but while I live I hate. So you have my orders; you will speak no more with this D'Artigny."

**What dark scheme have Cassion and Chevet concocted which calls for the marriage of Adele la Chesnayne? Do you believe it probable that Cassion really loves the girl and would do well for her—or is this merely a method of getting the girl out of the way in a hard game of plotting between desperate and greedy men for the French king's favor?**

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## PAID DEARLY FOR VANITY

How Diplomat's Precious Stones Were Levied on to Fill Out the Lean Privy Purse.

The princeling of the comic opera country had sent to his minister in a far rich country the decoration of the National Order of the Golden Goat. It was a cheap trinket, plentifully adorned with imitation jewels. But the minister, being a vain man and prosperous, had the false stones replaced by real ones, and wore his order thereafter with proper pride. Then after some years the princeling came a-visiting to the far country. Naturally the minister came to pay his respects. Almost at once the eyes of the princeling fell upon the order with the real stones, and he sat as one fascinated, prolonging the interview with idle questions and paying no attention to the answers. He was resolving a problem—for the privy purse was leaner than usual just then. At last he saw his way clear to make a coup.

"It is time," he said to the minister, "that your valuable services to your country should receive additional recognition from your country's prince. I hereby (he reached into a pocket somewhere about his plump person) advance you from the second to the first class of the Order of the Golden Goat." With these words he pinned upon the minister's swelling chest the new decoration. Of course it was necessary to remove the old decoration first. This, with its collection of real stones, he dropped carelessly into one of the royal pockets.

### Miners to Have Warm Meals.

A large coal mining company has arranged to provide warm, substantial meals to the men working from 200 to 400 feet underground. An electric range has been installed in one of the lowest chambers of the mine. In this are prepared hot lunches which are served in an underground restaurant at prices barely covering the cost of the food. It has been found that this not only adds to the comfort of the men who had hitherto been compelled to eat cold food, but it also adds to their productive capacity. A marked increase in the amount of coal taken out was noted the first month after the electric range was installed.

### Poker Player Evidently.

"The landlord has raised the rent again."

"Well?"

"Shall we drop out or stay?"

# USES OF GABERDINE

FABRIC IS EMPLOYED IN VARIETY OF GARMENTS.

Handsome and Dependable, It Has Full Right to Its Popularity—Sketch Shows One of the Latest Tailored Models.

Chic Tailleur Suit.

Gaberdine is a fabric leader this year. It is used for suits, coats, dresses and separate skirts, and is shown in all the season's fashionable shades. It is a very dependable fabric, and deserves its popularity. Gabardine is tight-woven, with a fine hard twill, and while its texture is soft, it generally holds a "press" well, and is therefore admirable for the many-plaited skirts and dresses developed this season.

The smart suit here illustrated employs gaberdine as its choice of fabrics. The well-fitted skirt, which has abundant fullness without exaggerated flare, is laid in wide box plaits, two in front, one centering the back. This type of skirt accords with advance style bulletin. For the early fall a generally closer-reefed assemblage of apparel is looked for.

The tailored model shown in the sketch requires six yards of gaberdine. Three-quarters of a yard of faille silk is needed for the collar and revers, if a seam at the center of the back is not objected to. If it is desired that the revers and collar piece be seamless, double this quantity is necessary. Two yards of 36-inch-wide silk are needed to line the coat.

The suit as designed is of dove gray, with collar and buttons matching in shade.

As will be noted, a two-inch bias piece of the suit's fabric trims and gives "body" to the skirt's edge, and at each plait a matching bias section is set on to a depth of ten inches, and is button-trimmed.

The slashed revers and collar are cut in one. While the coat is in silhouette a single fitting affair, a trifling bit of fullness is shown all around. The peplum, barely hip-point length, flares smartly, and is equipped with sizable saddle-bag pockets. The sleeves are bell-shaped and button-trimmed.

Minor style touches are of great importance in designing suits or other garments of the tailored type. Lack of them leaves the suit characterless and ultra severe, and going to the other extreme is dangerous, as a hodge-podge may result that will characterize the garment instantly as amateurish.

A not-to-be-overlooked feature of the present season's tailored suits and coats is the exceeding beauty of the linings selected. In spite of pessimistic rumors concerning silk shortage and dye famines, linings, so far, certainly show no signs of having suffered.—Washington Star.

### Petticoats With Yokes.

Petticoats are now being made with deep-pointed yokes upon which are set net or thin silk foundations ruffled right down to the hem. A few of them have merely a heavy cord around the bottom and a width of hair lace.

# EVILS OF THE LONG DRESS

Many Reasons Why It Is an Abomination When It Is Worn on the Street.

A long dress in the house, on a well-swept carpet, is all very well—we do not deny its gracefulness—but a long dress on the street is an abomination. It is in your own way; it is in the way of everybody else. If we hold it up, we look like a washerwoman turned forepart behind, and it draws all our clothes forward in a way which would destroy the grace of a Ninon de l'Enclos. Everybody behind us can see the lining of the skirt and notice the frayed braid, for braid is always frayed on a long dress, and take observations on our petticoat and stockings and the tops of our boots.

We have no hands to help ourselves with—one has to hold the muff or parasol, as the season may be, and the other is employed with the train.

If we let it drag, either it is trodden off in the course of half an hour's promenade, or else six feet of the sidewalk behind us is not utilized, for the pedestrians must fall back, or plant their feet on that moving mass of ruffles and fluting and cigar stumps and silk fringe and street refuse, and thus win for themselves the unconquerable hatred of the wearer; for, although we all know that long dresses on the street are a nuisance, and that people cannot avoid stepping on them, we are always indignant when they are stepped on.

## VARIOUS DESIGNS IN VEILS

Those That Are Loose and Flowing Perhaps the Most Popular—Many Match the Hat in Color.

Loose, flowing veils are worn. Some are made circular, while others are draped. The circular veil, with a round opening in the center, which fits over the crown of the hat, is well liked. The lacy designs with woven scroll patterns are especially attractive. Some of these veils are gathered on to an elastic band, allowing it to be adjusted over the crown of the hat. Some hang in straight lines to the shoulders, while others are finished with a ruche or band, which may be caught around the throat.

There is a marked tendency toward the use of extensive veils. The extensive use of color in millinery affords the well-dressed woman an opportunity to wear a veil to match the color of her hat. Brown, navy blue, taupe and plum or wistaria are all seen in colors which match perfectly those shown in straws and silks. All black and black and white veils are smart.

## NEW EVENING GOWN

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A sleeveless gown of rose-colored messaline with a box-plaited skirt and a black velvet basque caught up on each shoulder by a jet ornament. The basque is made with an extra sash which is brought around and is looped up in front. Seven large buttons close up the basque in the front.

# CURTAINS CALL FOR CARE

Window Hangings Can Easily Make or Mar the Appearance of the Room.

Nothing is more painful to the eye that loves symmetry than window curtains hastily adjusted and "cut by guess." Because summer draperies are usually made of simple, inexpensive materials, there is all the more reason that such draperies should be beautifully fashioned and cut with exquisite precision. Too often, haste, carelessness and impatience to get the finished effect, result in curtains that are a detriment rather than an ornament to a room. Even ten-cent scrim, cut along a thread and hemstitched by hand, makes curtains fit to grace a charmingly furnished room; and even madras at a dollar the yard cannot atone for uneven draperies, hanging askew and sagging out of place. It takes but a moment to draw a thread and all washable curtain materials should be cut this way. The eye should never be trusted, especially when the material is cheap and loosely woven, for such fabrics are very apt to be uneven in weave, though they look perfectly straight to the eye. The first laundering reveals haste and bad judgment in cutting and a little time and care at the start will never be regretted. It is not necessary to pull a single thread entirely out of the fabric. As soon as the thread is started, even if it breaks shortly, there will be an easily followed line for the scissors. Use a measuring card to lay the hems and be sure that the top and bottom hems in all curtains are exactly alike; and if the curtain fabric has a decided pattern, see that the patterns mate evenly on every pair of curtains. Far better buy an extra yard or two, to allow for this, than to have badly mated curtains.

White silk underthings are very chic when bound with rose and violet bands of mull. These bands are sometimes embroidered and often scalloped or battlemented.

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## "IDLE TEARS"

NEWS from Europe tells us that the Kaiser has been seen weeping several times recently.

It is altogether fitting that the man who has made millions of widows and orphans weep, should himself do a little weeping.

## WILSON SELF-CONDEMNED

GERMANY has seemingly ceased her under-sea assassination of neutrals on the ocean. For several months her murderous submarines have not sunk a single neutral passenger ship—not drowned one helpless babe at its mother's breast. Therefore Americans and other neutrals having business in Europe, may now use their right to go upon the free high seas without the peril of being slain by this monstrous German submarine campaign against women and children.

Does Mr. Wilson deserve any credit for this cessation of Germanic barbarism? Not in the least, but to the contrary, this very fact is his condemnation, for it proves that had he on February 15, 1915, when he uttered his first warning to these German assassins of the sea, acted as he did in his last warning that has checked these outrages, Germany would then, over a year ago, have ceased as she now has, and the horrible sinking of the Lusitania and the long list of later massacres of innocent men, women and children, would have been prevented.

But no, Mr. Wilson must play politics—must not offend the German-American vote. Then, too, infirm of purpose, believing in "peace at any price", that "a man can be too proud to fight" etc., he dissembled, wrote one thing and meant another, just as he had been doing for years in his feeble, vacillating Mexican policy, and the Germans knew well enough that his big bold words—meant nothing!

So the submarine slaughter went on for 15 long and dreadful months, Mr. Wilson now and then puncturing the German bomb roars with his silly note chatter!

But a graver charge than mere weakness and insincerity must be lodged against Mr. Wilson's administration in this mattter of German under-sea murders of American citizens, and an ugly word spells the charge—treason.

Mr. Wilson's then Secretary of State, his first cabinet officer and at that time his intimate personal friend—the man who made him president, indeed—this fellow Bryan, secretly told the Austrian Ambassador Dumba—and thru him, the Kaiser—that the President's bold, warning note to Germany was not to be taken seriously but was intended "for political effect—for home consumption only."

This perfidious act was just as much deliberate treason as Benedict Arnold's secret attempts to deliver West Point to the British—in fact it cost more American lives and vastly greater loss in treasure than did Arnold's treason—and for this shameful betrayal of his country's interests, this mountebank Bryan stands self-pilloried for all time—fallen so low, that tho for three times the presidential standard bearer of the Democratic Party, he was unable to get into the last Democratic National Convention except as a reporter!

But what about Mr. Wilson's share in this treason that secretly nullified the force of the warning which would else have averted the Lusitania massacre? He was at that time wholly under the baneful influence of Bryan's foolish and unpatriotic peace notions, as his whole course proves, and much as one would like to acquit him of so serious a charge this does not, in view of the facts in the case, seem possible. Mr. Wilson must have known it, for his whole administration not only in Mexican matters, but also in the German affair, has been marked thruout by a series of secret, private, unofficial negociations, interviews, conferences etc., with those foreign governments, and to say one thing in his note and give a private tip to Dumba that it was all buncome, would be quite in keeping with his other illegal practices.

Be that as it may, since Mr. Wilson's last note, when accompanied with assurances to Germany, that this time he was not "talking thru his hat", stopped the German sea murders, the conclusion is inescapable that equal sincerity and honesty in his first note would have stopped those murders before they began. This we repeat, is Mr. Wilson's condemnation—his self-condemnation.

### WORDS AND ACTIONS.

Lowell said: "All the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action." There is a truth that is worth pasting in the heart. There is enough sentiment in the world to relieve it of all sorrow, distress and disappointment, but it does not succeed by a long ways, says Ohio State Journal. When the sentiment is balanced by the action, then the millennium will come. But there is no use looking for it so soon. There is too much sentiment and not enough lovely action; and not enough cups of cold water to balance the beautiful faith. The real height of Christianity has not been reached, and that is sacrifice—giving the giver with the gift. We know it is mere sentiment to talk this way. The world is quite as firmly fixed on the sensual plane as it was in the cave-dwellers' days. It has taken several centuries to make any appreciable difference; it will take many more before sentiment blossoms into lovely action. The only thing for the individual to do, in the meantime, is to make his own life as lovely as he would have the world's to be.

The cutting off of Germany's export trade has stimulated a greatly increased demand for American chemicals. The increase in the ten months ending with October amounted to $61,793,073 against $22,257,782 in the corresponding months of 1913, having thus practically trebled since the beginning of the war. The chief articles in which the increase occurs are acids, bark extracts for tanning, dyes and dyestuffs, soda salts and preparations. Exports of dyes and dyestuffs for the ten months of 1915 were $2,083,413, against $287,100 in the corresponding months of 1913. So it appears that American dyestuffs makers are not only benefited by a brisk demand for their products from American consumers, but also by lively orders from abroad. That ill wind, the war, is blowing good in some directions, after all!

About two miles northeast of Superior, Wyo., are the Leucite hills, which are made up largely of igneous rocks in the form of volcanic necks, sheets intruding into the stratified rocks, and dikes cutting across the sedimentary strata. Associated with these intrusive rocks are volcanic cones and lava flows. These rocks have long been objects of scientific interest because of their unusual character. Lately they have attracted additional interest by reason of the potash-rich mineral, leucite, they contain, which may some day be utilized if a process can be found for extracting the potash cheaply. It has been estimated that the igneous rock of the Leucite hills contains more than 197,000,000 tons of potash.

### Chopin and George Sand.

With regard to George Sand, A. B. Walkley, the English critic, writes: "The mixture of passion and printer's ink in the lady's composition is surely one of the most curious blends ever offered to the palate of an epicure.

"But it was a blend that gave the lady an unfair advantage over posterity. One feels this in regard to her affair with Chopin."

As Prince Karol, George Sand took no trouble to conceal the great composer's identity. Written while they were still together, her children said to him:

"Dear Chopin, have you read 'Lucrecia?' Mamma has put you in it."

### Orange Peel as a Laxative.

The Lancet quotes from Rosenthal the following recipe for a very simple laxative: Fresh orange peel is boiled for half an hour in water. This first very bitter infusion is thrown away or utilized for washing or for the teeth. The peel is then boiled a second time for 30 minutes in slightly sugared water and afterward spread out to dry. It is then ready for use. The peel of a single orange is sufficient to produce the desired effect, and this is accompanied by a flow of bile of variable amount, and this biliary activity continues for several hours.

### One Man's Theory.

Mrs. Wederly—Men talk of the joys of single blessedness, but statistics prove that more bachelors than married men commit suicide.

Mr. Singleton—Yes, that's true.

Mrs. Wederly—Oh, then you are willing to admit it. Then I suppose you can explain why it is true.

Mr. Singleton—Sure I can. They are driven to despair by other people's babies.

### Tripolitan Exports.

A fifth of the export trade of Tripoli is in sponges and a third in esparto grass, a wiry desert product which is sent in large quantities to England, where it is used in papermaking.

### Not Retribution.

The man who introduced the slide trombone in the United States has just died in New York from natural causes—Boston Transcript.

### Beetle Used as Food.

A beetle found extensively on the high plains of Ecuador, roasted like a chestnut, is eaten by the natives of that country.

### Antagonism That Helps.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.—Burke.

What a pity that the person who snores cannot be dramatized for the movies!

There are doubtless corsets in abundance for men, but there is a notable lack of men for corsets.

### Five Kinds of Thunderstorms.

Recent study of thunderstorms has resulted in science's dividing them into five distinct types. They are the heat thunderstorms which occur in regions of high temperature and nearly uniform pressure; storms which occur in the southeast quadrant of an almost circular cyclone; storms which occur between two anticyclones; and those which occur on the boundary between warm and cold waves. Of these, all but the first are produced by the over and underrunning of winds of different temperatures, which in some way not yet understood, cause masses of moist air to rise.

### Matter of Business.

"I hope you don't associate with that man I saw you speak to in the street just now?"

"Associate with him! What do you take me for? That man, sir, is one of the most rascally, corrupt, sneaking, under-handed, low-down, villainous, and depraved scoundrels that ever kept out of jail!"

"I know it. But why are you on speaking terms with him at all?"

"Why, I'm—er—his lawyer."

### Great Soldier's Idiosyncracy.

Marshal Ney, who was as handsome as he was brave, is said never to have appeard on the field of battle until he was dressed with scrupulous elegance and his beard carefully curled and perfumed. When he was led out to execution he was as cool as though going to a dance.

### Provides Against Escaping Gas.

To permit escape from steam or gas filled rooms in emergencies a water-seal exit has been invented, a tank filled with water being installed beneath the floor, a wall extending into the water preventing the passage of steam or gas.

### Food Variety.

It is a self-evident fact that the human body demands variety, and each meal should be planned to include one muscle-making (protein) food, one or two starch (carbohydrate) foods, one bulky food, and one mineral food, one fat, and one liquid.

### Second Choice.

It is reported from Pittsburgh that ferro-manganese has advanced from $38 to $1,000 a ton. Well, we'll just have to have the man stop leaving it and try oatmeal instead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Advice for Business Men.

Get down off your high horse if you expect to be heard and patronized by common, everyday people. Put plain horse sense and honest intentions in your advertisements. These are the things that appeal to you, and in all essentials you are just like most of the people you're trying to sell goods to.—Jed Scarboro.

### "There's Many a Slip—"

Few, probably, know the history of "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," which is a translation of a Greek proverb. Ancaeus, an ancient king of Samos, was fond of gardening, and planted some vines in his garden. But he was told by a prophet that he would never taste wine from them.

Time went, and the wine being duly made, Ancaeus was lifting a cup of it to his lips, at the same time asking the prophet mockingly where his prophecy was now. "There's many things between the cup and lip," replied the prophet. As he spoke a loud tumult was heard outside, and Ancaeus was told that a wild boar had broken in. Hurriedly putting the cup down without drinking, he rushed out to join the hunt against the boar, and was killed. And the prophet's remark, turned into a hexameter verse, passed into a proverb.

### Capsules for Oiling Machinery.

The operation of oiling machinery, especially where it is desirable that the oil should be kept from the hands and clothing of the operator, has been devised recently in making use of collapsible lead capsules, widely used for artists' colors, druggists' products, paste, etc., in the United States. The capsules are provided with a screw thread, which is screwed into an adapter, which in turn is fastened to the part to be lubricated. The lead capsule and the brass adapter make a tight joint, and all that is necessary is to apply pressure from time to time, as desired. When the grease capsule is emptied, one merely unscrews it and puts a new one in its place. No refilling is necessary, and the pressure of the fingers is usually sufficient to force the grease into the bearing.

### Agreed With Him.

Farmer (to autoist who has stopped and is reading his guidebook)—What's the matter, Mister?

Autoist—I'm puzzled. According to the guidebook there ought to be a saloon at these forks in the road.

Farmer—You bet; that's just what I've been arguing for thirty years.—Puck.

### Where the Games of Yesteryear?

I have wondered sometimes why the boys in the town where I live now never play marbles or spin tops. In the past five years I have not seen a single game of marbles or once heard the shrill request. "Gimme a peg at yours." It is not strange that the slingshot has vanished, for automobile tires use up all the available rubber. But why should tops and marbles vanish from the earth? They have gone the way of the delightful children's matinees at the old Boston Museum, no doubt, and the Kate Greenaway books, and the jackstones little girls used to toss by the hour, sitting on the front steps. It makes one feel middle aged and mournfully reminiscent. — From the Atlantic.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY ecretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

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Stand before a Bell switchboard anywhere—the one that serves you here, or on the shores of the Great Lakes or in fastness of the Rocky Mountains, and you will always sense that same calm, quiet atmosphere which bespeaks an earnest keenness of effort and service.

At the switchboards of the smallest country town and great metropolis alike, the measure of our operators' efforts is set by no standard of service other than the best that the human mind and hand can achieve. To these young women every call is important, and if due to some slight lapse—even as every human being will upon occasion make mistakes—a call "goes wrong," the operator regrets it no less than do you, for she appreciates that it is easier and quicker to do things *right* than to do them *wrong*.

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Where there's a **Perfection** there's no tiresome waiting for the oven to get right for cake-baking. For just before the batter is mixed, light the burner that heats the oven; in almost a jiffy the oven will be ready—ready to bake a cake that will do anyone proud.

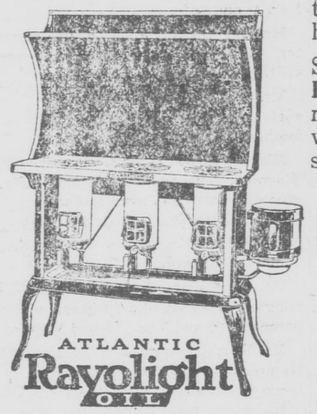
In place of paper, wood and coal, a **Perfection** burns the cheapest of fuels—kerosene, and very little of that.

Because of a **Perfection** with its fireless cooker, its separate oven, its improved long-lasting wick, your work will be lighter, your cooking better.

Be careful of your kerosene. Get **Atlantic Rayolight Oil.** For there is as much difference between kerosenes as there is between milks. Just as one milk is rich in cream and another is watery, so some kerosenes will sputter, spurt and smoke, but **Rayolight** burns down to the last drop without smoke or smell, but with an intense and a cheap heat.

So ask for **Atlantic Rayolight Oil** by name. At all dealers who display this sign:

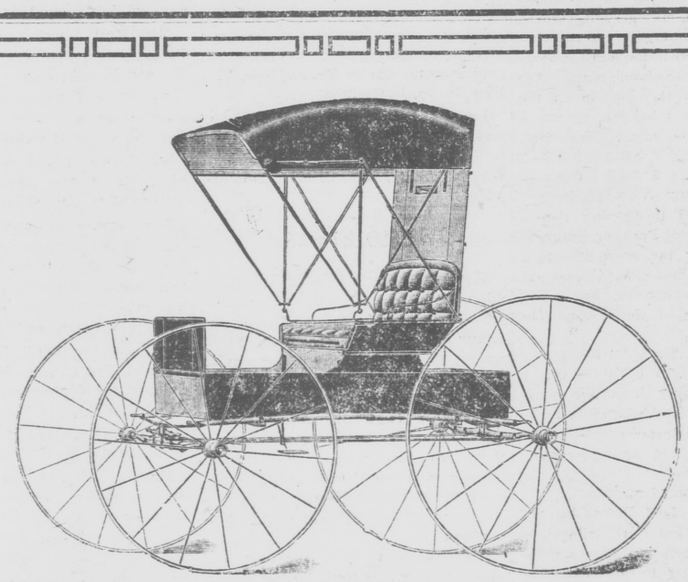
New PERFECTION Oil Stove



ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

Philadelphia Pittsburgh



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Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

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I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

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in large or small quantities SPECIAL price to dealers

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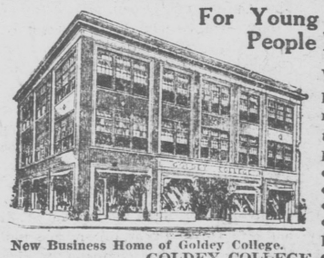
THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE

For Young People



New Business Home of Goldey College.

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

# MAKING WORN-OUT TOBACCO LANDS PRODUCE MOST PROFITABLE CROPS

## Maryland Farm of 164 Acres of Rolling Land Made Fertile by Intelligent Care and Use of Lime, Acid Phosphate, Legumes and Live Stock—Larger Part of Crops Grown are Fed to Farm Animals—Rotation of Crops Is Practiced.

(By G. H. ALFORD, State Demonstration Agent, Maryland.)

J. C. Greenwell of St. Mary's county, Maryland, is making good soil out of poor and making money at the same time. Because of the work of restoring the worn, gullied lands is a fundamental process in remaking the tobacco districts, and because Mr. Greenwell has done such notable work along this line, I thought it worth while to pay his farm a visit.

There are few farms which would more richly reward a farmer for a visit. One hundred and sixty-four acres of rolling land and every acre showing the effect of intelligent and loving care. On all this farm there are not more than ten acres that have not been made fertile by lime, acid phosphate, legumes and live stock. Few gullies have not been reached; but there are broad acres where clovers and grasses grow luxuriantly, which still bear evidence of the time when they were marred by gullies.

### Simple, Essential Process.

How is he making the soil more productive and adding to his bank account every year? By the simple, but essential process of lime, phosphorus, legumes and live stock. He grows crops to enrich his soil on a large part of his farm and feeds the larger part of all crops grown to good live stock. The gullies were filled with the plow and scraped and plowed over, of course, but the real work of reclamation was done by the crops which were plowed under or fed to live stock and the manure spread on the poorest spots with a manure spreader. Cowpeas, soy beans, crimson clover, red clover and alfalfa have all been grown; even a growth of weeds is considered helpful. Mr. Greenwell says that the main trouble with the worn-out tobacco lands is lack of humus. He grows legumes to fill his soil full of humus and nitrogen and to furnish valuable feed.

The policy of furnishing the soil an abundance of vegetable matter is pursued on every part of the farm. Such crops as the clovers, tobacco, corn and wheat are grown in the rotation. Crimson clover is always planted in the tobacco and corn at the last working. The idea of keeping the soil full of decaying vegetable matter is always kept in mind; and the rough feeds are almost entirely consumed by live stock, the manure going onto the poorest spots. It is this policy of persistent soil feeding that has increased the productiveness of this farm until it yields an average of more than 2,000 pounds of tobacco, two tons of hay, 45 bushels of corn and 30 bushels of wheat.

### Followed Sane Plan.

This is the great big lesson to learn from this farm. Mr. Greenwell realized that the most intelligent farmer will fail on poor land unless he builds it up, and set out to make his soil very productive. He did not attempt to do this by the extravagant use of commercial fertilizers. He followed the sure, sane and economical method of good plowing, phosphorus, lime, legumes and live stock.

Of course he believes in commercial fertilizers, but he is not afflicted with the notion that land can be profitably or permanently built up with commercial fertilizers if the life of the soil—a supply of decaying vegetable matter—is lacking. His success as a soil builder appeals to me. It would appeal to anyone who could see as I saw the beautiful stretches of tobacco and pea meadows, the splendid reaches of corn and the broad wheat fields.

Mr. Greenwell grows practically all of the feed and food consumed on his farm. He does not send money to other sections of the country to pay for corn, hay, bacon, lard, canned goods, mules and horses and other farm products. He stays out of debt and it is not necessary for him to dump his farm products on the market when prices are low.

There is a large fertile garden just back of the dwelling. The soil is very fertile and plants are grown practically every month in the year. As soon as one crop is harvested, another kind of vegetable adapted to the season is planted in its place. In cases where a vegetable occupies the soil for a considerable time, the succeeding crop is planted between the rows, or even between the plants in the rows.

He not only fully realizes the value of a systematic rotation of crops, but he also knows the great importance of a rotation in the garden and the keeping of a supply of fresh vegetables all the year round. The average farmer gives little attention to the garden and on many farms if the mother fails to look after the garden, few vegetables are grown.

### Utilizes Advantages.

He is fully aware of the numerous advantages his section has for the economical growing of live stock. He utilizes the many advantages to the fullest extent. The land is comparatively cheap and for this reason he depends largely upon grazing for the necessary feeds for all live stock. He has excellent pastures of clovers and orchard and rye grass. The clovers, alfalfa, vetch, rape, wheat and other crops furnish good grazing for about ten months in normal years. During six months of the year the pastures afford all the grass his animals consume and part of this feed for four additional months. The feed for the balance of the grazing period is furnished by supplementary crops produced on other portions of the farm.

Purebred Duroc Jersey hogs are kept on this farm. The pigs are sold for breeding purposes and used for pork and lard. Permanent pastures, grazing crops and about one-fourth pound of corn per hundred pounds of hog per day keeps the hogs in the best possible condition.

The poultry department supplies eggs, chickens and turkeys for home use and to sell. The turkeys contribute their share of the profits, but chickens are considered the best money makers. Mites and lice are kept off the chickens, clean, well-ventilated houses furnished and plenty of good feed supplied.

Several good milk cows are kept on the farm to furnish milk, cream and butter for the family. Good pastures, clover hay and cottonseed meal are fed to the cows. The manure is carefully saved and applied to the poorest spots.

### Home Made Beautiful.

His home is the most highly valued of all his possessions. It is his and his loved ones' castle. It shelters those he loves most and is to him the dearest spot on earth. It is not luxuriously furnished, but comfortable furnishings neatly kept in order make it attractive to its inmates. The boys and girls on this farm will be impressed in early youth with high ideals of rural life and will most likely be contented to live on the farm rather than cultivate desires for the mere surface attractions of the town or city.

The flowers, neatly kept yards and fences always maintained in proper order are all that is needed to make this a beautiful home. The paint brush on the dwelling and the whitewash brush applied to the fences and outbuildings as often as required not only preserve the buildings from decay, but add greatly to the attractiveness of the entire home.

A perfect lawn with trees and shrubs add greatly to the beauty of the place. He chose the free and natural style as he loves nature's way of doing things.

High-priced labor makes it imperative for him to use labor-saving implements and strong teams. This is one of the main reasons why he makes money farming. The strong teams and labor-saving implements lift him above the routine of endless drudgery. It conserves his energy, his heatlh and his life. It gives him an opportunity to enjoy life. He uses his brain more and his hands less.

He shelters his farm implements when not in use. His mower, binder, hay press, cultivators, grain drills and plows are not left out in the weather. The tools are cleaned and oiled at the end of the season.

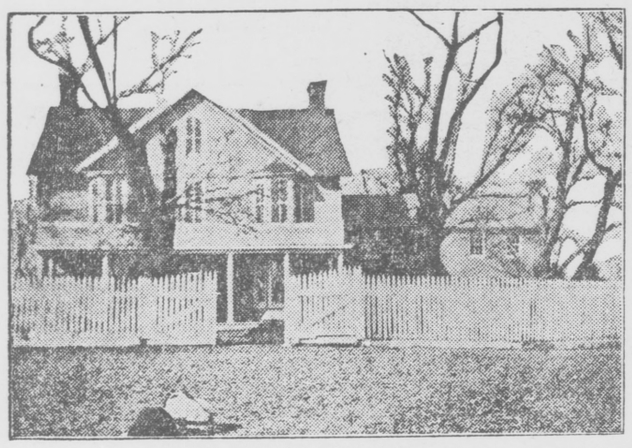
His horses have properly fitting harness that is kept in good condition. The harness is kept soft and pliable and the horses' shoulders are never bruised

I have seen few money-making farms anywhere as neat, as thrifty and as progressive looking as this one. The neat home, good barn, tool shed and all tools in their places, good stock, fine fields of tobacco, corn and wheat, grass fields and sure enough fields, not little patches, of cowpeas. The peas, clover and grass fields explain how these poor lands were made good and gives promise of even better things for the future.

### Northern Farmers Coming.

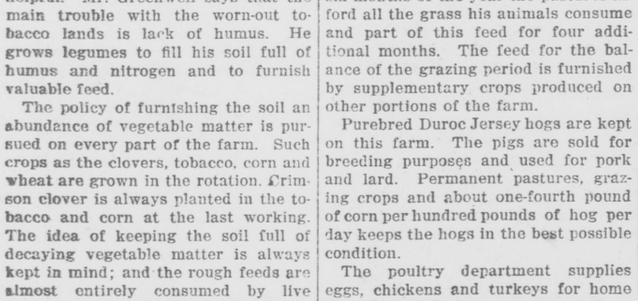
Many northern farmers are coming into this country and doing good farming, but Mr. Greenwell is native born. His work proves two things—first, that to be able to do as good farming as anyone, tobacco farmers need only to get to reading and studying about their work; and, secondly, there are few wornout tobacco soils, even those naturally thin, which cannot, by proper handling, be made to produce profitable crops. Thriving tobacco, corn, peas and other crops where once red galls show what can be done by the man who looks ahead and who cares for his soil.

The East needs more than anything else men who will set themselves patiently and determinedly to the task of rebuilding rural life, of making the waste fields fertile, of establishing attractive and comfortable farm homes, of taking the lead in the development and direction of a spirit of progress on the part of their fellowmen. Mr. Greenwell is doing this kind of work and it can be done by thousands who read this sketch—if not on the same scale, at least with the same spirit and to the same worthy end.



Greenwell Farm Dwelling.

In the Cowpea Field.



Oats in Shock in July.

## COSTLY ITEM OF EQUIPMENT

### Average Farmer Is Giving Close to 4.5 Acres of His Best Land to Each Work Horse.

Statistics in Minnesota on a number of farms indicate that the horse is a costly item of equipment on the farm. Assuming average state yields of grain and hay for the last five years and considering the amount of feed fed annually to a horse it is apparent that the average farmer is giving close to 4.5 acres of his best land to each work horse. This is besides the straw consumed and the pasture, which also may be very productive land. Be sure the horse is giving you back an equivalent in productive work on a sufficient acreage.

### Watch Little Things.

Attend the little cares around the poultry yards and see that the fowls want nothing. A few hours spent in this direction will save many at some later date.

# DAIRY

## BACTERIA FOUND IN UDDER

### In Experimenting With Several Bacilli Common to Milk, Scientist Discovers New Germ.

A discovery of especial interest to dairymen has recently been made by an Italian scientist named Constantino. In experimenting with the several bacilli common to milk, he found a new germ which has to do with the forming of rennet and the coagulation of milk and it thrives especially well in the milk if left in a cow's udder at milking time. When the cow is not milked dry, these acid-forming bacteria develop rapidly and set up inflammation likely to cause serious complications.

It is not an unusual thing for a poorly milked cow to develop a case of caked udder or mammitis, but the exact cause of the trouble has not until the present time been fully understood. The change in the milk due to these organisms is entirely different from the change which occurs in ordinary fermentation and the presence of the harmful bacteria cannot be determined by ordinary methods employed. A special set of fermentation tests for this purpose have been devised, and these are of especial value to the cheesemaker. The presence of the germs indicates faulty milking and an unwholesome condition of the udder. The discovery of the bacillus serves to emphasize the importance of clean and thorough milking.

## RIDDING THE COWS OF FLIES

### Simple Homemade Mixture, Spread Lightly Over Animals, Well Worth Time in Applying.

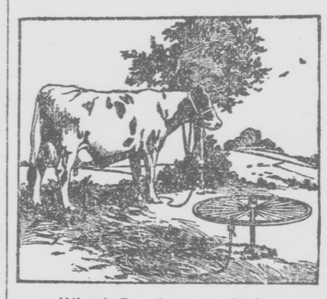
Nothing conduces more to the comfort and profit of cows on pasture than a protector against the swarms of flies that persecute all through the day and into the night. The following simple homemade mixture sprayed lightly over the animals, particularly where the flies congregate and cannot be brushed off by the tail, is well worth the time it requires to apply it daily: To a quart of kerosene add a tablespoonful each of the following: Oil of tar, oil of pennyroyal, fish oil, carbolic acid. Beat well together. It is best and quickest to apply it with a force pump in a fine spray.

Shorthorn Heifers in Pasture.

## PASTURE STAKE FOR A COW

### Practically Impossible for Rope to Become Tangled as Animal Walks Around Wheel.

An old carriage wheel and axle were used to good advantage in the making of the pasture stake shown in the sketch, writes W. F. Quackenbush of New York city in Popular Mechanics. When the animal tethered to the wheel walks around the stake, it is practically impossible for the rope to become tangled, as the wheel revolves on the axle.



Wheel Revolves on Stake.

## FEEDING THE LITTLE CHICKS

### Mixture of Equal Parts Hard-Boiled Eggs and Stale Bread Is Best for a Starter.

For the first three days chicks may be fed a mixture of equal parts hard-boiled eggs and stale bread, or stale bread soaked in milk. When bread and milk are used, care should be exercised to squeeze all milk out of the bread. From the third or fourth day until the chicks can eat wheat and cracked corn, commercial chick feed is a good ration.

## ALFALFA AND CLOVER CROPS

### Supply of Cultures for Inoculation May Be Obtained From the Bureau of Plant Industry.

If you think your alfalfa or sweet clover will do better by being inoculated, you can obtain a supply of cultures for this purpose from the bureau of plant industry at Washington. Directions will be given for using the material and blanks furnished for reporting the results.

### Distance Between Trees.

Too great distances between trees or small fruit bushes are better than too little, because there will never be any danger of crowding and the space between can be utilized for other crops for a longer period than if the trees are close together.

### Green Feed for Turkeys.

Green food must be provided when turkeys cannot have free range. They are very fond of raw onions. Pure water and sharp grit are essential at all times.

## KEEP CREAM CANS COVERED

### In Summer Weather Ordinary Piece of Wet Burlap Will Keep Temperature About Right.

A great part of the value of keeping cream cool on the farm and at the station or creamery is lost if the cream is exposed to the direct rays of the sun while being hauled from the farm to the point of sale. Far too few people stop to realize the importance of covering their cream cans when bringing them in to town.

Expensive jacketed cans are not a necessity to keep the cream cool. In summer weather just an ordinary piece of wet burlap thrown over the cans will keep the temperature of the cream as much as 20 degrees below what it would rise to if left uncovered while being transported over the average hauling distance.

### Calf Should Have Company.

A young calf is injured by being put into a dark stall by himself. The youngsters get lonesome and pine for company just as young children do.

### Where Blood Tells.

There is no place where blood will tell more clearly than in the dairy herd.

### Rusty Pails House Germs.

When the utensils begin to rust through discard them for new ones. The rusty pail is a germ brooder.

# HOME TOWN HELPS

## GARDENS AND CHILD WELFARE

### Experiment Being Made in New York Is of Interest to the Entire Country.

Of far more than ordinary interest is an experiment conducted this spring in New York. There, under the direction of the International Child Welfare league, and with the co-operation of state and federal departments, a practical demonstration of the value of vacant-lot gardening for children is being made. At first it will be confined to Westchester county, where it began in February under the guidance of President Jarvis of the Connecticut School of Agriculture. Outlining the purposes of the experiment, an officer of the league says:

"We believe that to abolish child labor we must do constructive work. It has been found by actual practice that where children have taken up gardening they can earn more in a summer in that work than they can during an entire year in a factory. The garden products of the children are used first for the family and the surplus is then marketed.

"When the parents find that the children can make more money in this way they will be willing to allow them to remain longer in school to prepare them for better positions. In the meantime the children have been building character as well as building themselves up physically. Taking the children from the factories will lessen the number of the unemployed. There are now 1,500,000 children in the factories and there are 1,000,000 unemployed. When we are able to take the children from the factories we will leave their positions for the adults who are now idle."

## OPEN CENTER A NECESSITY

### For Appearance's Sake Such a Plan for Landscape Gardening Should Always Be Followed.

It seems quite difficult to get the masses to observe the most ordinary rules of landscape gardening when planting small places, though some of these rules are common to all styles of gardening and their observance so necessary to order that "he who runs may read." The one great fundamental law which should govern all planning is the preservation of open lawn centers. Too many planters, having at their disposal but a small front lawn, usually bisected by a walk to the front door, feel it incumbent upon them to plant one or two, or more large objects, often, very often, two large palms. Having thus planted, it is quite impossible to stand in the center of your landscape and view a fine variety of plants about you, as you should be able to do. Those who have lived in the Eastern States will recall seeing little openings, or natural "clearings" in the woods, of one or many acres. Though in the midst of forest trees, the floor of the opening is inviolate, not a tree upon it. Grass and low, flowering herbs cover the floor, bushes about the edges; next, small trees, and then the woods or forest, forming a perfect amphitheater. Thus is the picture fittingly framed, and one may stand in the center and see about him the varied wonders of local plant life.—Los Angeles Times.

### Self-Contained Houses.

It has been suggested that architects could do a great deal toward improvement in city planning by encouraging owners to build self-contained houses—that is, structures that would contain the entire establishment in itself, whether it is a house of business or a factory, says Construction News. Next to nature architects have more to do with making this world beautiful than any other agency, human or divine, and it is a grave responsibility, and one sees about him every day evidences of one kind or another as to how they live or attempt to live up to it, particularly in the matter of a house, a self-contained establishment, that is wholly a house without annexes, leantos or projecting parts, which, in a few years are used for such a wonderful combination of purposes that people wonder at the original intention of the owner or the architect.

### Urges City Improvement.

The American City, a publication reviewing municipal work throughout the country and promoting civic development, urges that cities in this country formulate a three-year improvement program immediately following the termination of the European war. It points out that such a plan will serve greatly to diminish the ill effects of the sudden stoppage of the heavy operations of munitions and other factories in the country and the consequent throwing of thousands of men out of employment for the time being. The suggestion is a good one, and if generally adopted would, besides accomplishing the effects above indicated, result in many public improvements that nearly every municipality needs and must have in the course of time if it hopes to be numbered among the "live ones."

### Study Historic Designs.

A study of historic design in architecture is a pastime which not only furnishes a pleasant form of recreation, but will, when one's own house is contemplated, prove exceedingly helpful.

To be able to recognize at a glance the lines and modifications of these historic styles, as expressed in the different houses with which you come in contact, will be most gratifying; and when you reach the plan stage of your own home you need not go to your architect entirely void of ideas.

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright by Western Newspaper Union.)

## LESSON FOR JULY 9

### THE THESSALONIAN CHRISTIANS.

LESSON TEXT—I Thess. 2:17-20; 4:13-18; 5:14-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also that are fallen asleep in Jesus will God bring with him.—I Thess. 4:14 R. V.

This epistle is probably one of the earliest of Paul's letters (A. D. 50-53?). It links itself closely with the seventeenth chapter of the Book of Acts. Driven from Berea, Paul goes to Athens and later to Corinth, while Timothy returns to Thessalonica and carries a report to Paul at Corinth. Whereupon, perhaps within six months, Paul writes his epistle. A study of the two letters addressed to this church teaches us how Paul advised and instructed his Gentile converts. The first is a particularly cheerful, positive and helpful exhortation.

I. **Thanksgiving and Testimony** (1:1-90; 2:17-20). (1) **Salutation** (1:1) The phrase, "the church of the Thessalonians which is in God" is nowhere else used. Some think it to be unique because Paul had so little to condemn or to criticize. The deity of Jesus Christ and that grace and peace proceed from God is clearly set forth. (2) **Thanksgiving** (vv. 2 and 3) (a) For works of faith; (b) for their "labor of love," and (c) their "patience" (endurance). That these works were "in the sight of God" is evidence of their genuineness, and such spiritual fruitage awakened (3) **Knowledge** in Paul's mind (v. 4). They were "elected" to salvation, holiness and likeness to Jesus (vv. 5-9; I Pet 1:2; Eph. 1:4, 5; Rom. 8:29). (4) **Testimony** (vv. 6-10). Paul could appeal to the known conduct of himself and his friends to substantiate, to prove, the standing of those candidates for holiness who had been "elected." His words had not come to them in mere exhortation and eloquence but "also in power," which governed their conduct. This was not to win applause, but in his own case he labored for their sakes (v. 5) and in their case they had received the word "with joy" in the midst of affliction to the end that they became examples (patterns or types; literally, like the far echoing notes of a trumpet) (v. 7) to all that dwelt in the regions thereabout. Their obedience, consistency and missionary spirit (vv. 8-10) sounded forth everywhere and all that needed to be done was to say, "Behold the church of Thessalonica!" (5) **Paul's glory and joy** (2:17-20). Paul sets forth his character as a Christian worker (2:1-16). (a) His physical boldness (vv. 1, 2); (b) his faithful, impartial teaching (vv. 3-6), affectionately kind (7,8), unselfish, working for his own support (v. 9), holy and consistent (13-16). No one "had anything on him," and such a life dares to be bold, though it is not free from persecution (v. 15). (6) **Paul's desire** (2:17-20). He here sets forth why this letter was written. Separated from them by persecution, he desires to return and supply the things they were yet lacking and to see face to face those whom he loved. Satan prevented (v. 18) doubtless using the bitter persecution stirred up against him. He had therefore sent Timothy from Berea to comfort them (3:15), who had made such a good report (3:1-10) that it urged Paul to greater prayer (vv. 11-13) on their behalf.

II. **Ignorance Illumined** (4:13-18). Paul rebukes certain sins (4:1-12), exhorting them to godliness and to love one another. He then touches upon a doctrine which was one of his strongest reasons for writing to these Thessalonians. The imminent return of Christ had been strongly emphasized, but in the months of Paul's absence some of their number had died, died without seeing Christ's promised glory. Would those who remained have any advantage over the dead saints when Christ should come? It is to set their thinking aright that Paul writes. This he does by outlining the great and blessed hope of the church in its "rapture" at Christ's coming. This is more clearly set forth here than anywhere else in the New Testament. Those who mourned over departed loved ones are not to "sorrow as those who had no hope." Jesus the risen, everlasting Savior and king, is certainly coming again in his kingdom of glory, "with a shout, with the voice of the archangel." Their sorrow is not that of the world, for those departed are but "sleeping" and will come back with Jesus when he comes. Together they who sleep and we who are alive shall be caught up "to meet the Lord in the air," all to dwell together forevermore with the Lord, in one glorious company when his kingdom is fully come and his will is completely done on earth as well as in heaven. Their bodies, risen from the grave and reunited to their souls in a glorified condition, and we who remain, the whole church or body of Christ caught up like Enoch of old (Heb. 11) or Elijah—a glorious hope! This is not alone Paul's word upon this question, but this he says "by (or in) the Word of God" (v. 15). No wonder, then, that we should comfort one another "with these words" (v. 18).

The Lord, who is now in heaven (Acts 1:9; Eph. 1:20), shall himself descend from heaven; not his spirit, not a great revival, army of angels, or social reconstruction of society, but descend himself, personally, visibly and bodily (Acts 1:11; Jno. 14:3; Heb. 9:28; Phil. 3:20, 21).

Paul's description of the events of this second coming, this rapture of the church, has not yet been fulfilled, but he and the disciples were not mistaken as to its nearness, its imminence.

# CANADA'S EXCELLENT FINANCIAL STANDING

## Bank Clearings Increase—Agriculture Is a Paying Industry—Manufactures Doing Well.

"Business experts assert that Canada is on the threshold of perhaps the most prosperous era in her history. The unprecedented value of the farm products of 1915, together with the very large output of factories working on munitions of war has suddenly brought the country into a position, financially, scarcely hoped for as a nation for years to come. Export surplus of $50,000,000 a month is making Canada very strong in cash."—Extract from official bulletin of February 11, 1916.

The response by the farmers of Canada to the call for increased production in 1915 was a total net output exceeding one billion dollars, an increase over normal years of at least three hundred millions. The three Prairie Provinces contributed probably nearly one-half of the total product.

The wheat crop was worth $510,000,000, and accounted for about 30 per cent of the total agricultural product. Other things counted also. Look at dairying. In Ontario the dairy production was increased 20 per cent, and prices were over 10 per cent ahead of 1914. Other provinces shared in the increase, especially Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The dairy cow was "on the job" in 1915. So also were the beef cattle, the pigs and the hens.

It is not fair to the farmers of the Prairies to call the wheat crop of 1915 a "miracle" crop. The farmers cultivated more land and gave attention to their seed. Providence gave them favorable weather. Then they tolled early and late in the harvesting and threshing. Good cultivation gave bigger yields than careless work, 45 bushels as against 25.

The wealth of Western Canada is by no means all in its wheat crop. If the country had no wheat at all it would still be famous as a land of successful farmers on account of its stock production. From one shipping point (High River, Alberta) over $75,000.00 worth of horses have been sold in the last two months. The average price to the farmer has been about $175.00 per head. According to Government returns there are a million and a half horses in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, worth probably $150,000,000.

The investments which farmers of Western Canada are making in livestock and farm improvements are good evidence of the fact that they have money for these purposes. It is apparent, however, that they are also spending some of their profits on those things which will bring greater comfort and enjoyment to themselves, their wives and their families. The automobile trade all through the country is particularly active, and farmers are the biggest buyers. A recent report of the Saskatoon district shows that in two months a million dollars' worth of automobiles have been sold, largely to farmers. Nor are all of these cars of the cheaper makes; some high-priced machines are in demand.

Bank clearings throughout the Western Provinces show greater commercial activity than at the same season in 1915 or 1914, the increase for the last week of February being $8,000,000 and almost $9,000,000, respectively, for the first week of March $15,000,000 over 1915 and $18,000,000 over 1914. The same excellent story comes from Moose Jaw, Sask., where they showed from 40 to 100 per cent over the previous year. Calgary, Alta., bank clearings continue to reflect the greatly improved business conditions as compared with a year ago. Canada's bank clearings for the month of February, 1916, were the greatest for any February in the country's history. The totals amounted to $664,222,000.00, as compared with $487,296,000.00 for the same month a year ago. An increase of $177,000,000.00 in bank clearings for the month tells its own story of the country's prosperity.—Advertisement.

### Gone.

He—You used to say there was something about me you liked.

She—Yes; but you've spent it now.

There is always room at the top because so many men would rather remain in the wine cellar.


**Achy Joints Give Warning**

A creaky joint often predicts rain. It may also mean that the kidneys are not filtering the poisonous uric acid from the blood. Bad backs, rheumatic pains, sore, aching joints, headaches, dizziness and urinary disorders are all effects of weak kidneys and if nothing is done, there's danger of more serious trouble. Use *Doan's Kidney Pills*, the best recommended kidney remedy.

**A Pennsylvania Case**

John V. Harris, 2120 S. Alden St., Philadelphia, Pa., says: "Working on damp floors and straining weakened my kidneys and my back gave out. Mornings I had to be mighty careful how I bent over, and it was a job to dress. After a day's work my back pained terribly and I was restless, nervous and irritable. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me as soon as I took them and continued use restored me to good health."

Get Doan's at Any Store. 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**GALLSTONES**

Avoid operations. Positive remedy—(No Oil)—Results sure. Write for our big Book of Truth and Facts To-Day. FREE

Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. C-60, 2195 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

# STATE AND PENINSULA

From 22 acres of peas, Elmer A. Cole, of Bridgetown, harvested 35 tons, which netted him $1750.

O. J. Lafferty, of Clayton, has annouced himself a candidate for coroner on the Democratic ticket.

At the regular monthly meeting of Dover Council, City Treasurer Haman reported a cash balance of $9400.

Garland D. Bloodworth, of Baltimore, has been elected chief of the Laurel police in place W. A. S. Kershaw, resigned.

The New Castle County Democratic Committee held an enthusiastic meeting and ratified the nominations of Wilson and Marshall.

The Cecil County Commissioners met in Elkton Monday and fixed the tax rate, which is $1.20, an increase of 15 cents from last year.

Carey's Camp will begin August 11th and will continue ten days. The picnic and sale of privileges will take place at the camp ground July 15th.

Among the business activities soon to become part of the Elkton manufacturies, will be the erection of a large acid plant, for the Radnor Pulp Mill.

J. J. West, of near Gumboro, brother of Former Sheriff, J. B. West of Georgetown, cleared over $1000 from 6 acres of strawberries. He picked 610 crates.

The Wilmington Y. W. C. A. has leased the building at No. 1301 Market street as a temporary home during the erection of its new building on King street.

Having sent 128 boxes of supplies abroad and collected $5000 since November, 1914, the Wilmington Red Cross has discontinued its war relief for the present.

J. J. Hartman, for five years plant chief of the Diamond State Telephone Company at Dover, has been promoted to chief plant inspector, with headquarters at Wilmington.

From present indications July will be the record month for marriages in Elkton. Up to the present time over one hundred couples have been married there since the first of the month.

A number of women of Elkton have begun making toilet bags for the local soldier boys who are now at Camp Harrington, and in a few days expect to go to Mexico. The bags will contain a comb, brush, wash rags and tooth brushes.

Dover Town Council, Tuesday evening received the chief engineer's report, which showed that 121 tons and 860 pounds of coal had been used during June and 15,009,588 gallons of water pumped.

Charles Durborrow, a Philadelphia bank clerk, recently performed the remarkable feet of swimming across the Chesapeake bay at its mouth, from Cape Charles to Cape Henry. It took him 8 hours and 42 minutes to complete the trip.

Every cent of indebtedness against the beautiful new Methodist Episcopal Church (which has been built three years) at Berlin, Md., has been provided for, and next Sunday is the date set upon which the mortgage will be burned with appropriate services.

Fire destroyed the electric light plant and Idlewood flour mill, at Federalsburg, Md., Sunday, both plants being housed in one building. The estimated loss to the lighting plant is $10,000, while the mill loss will reach $5,000. Both are covered by insurance.

For the fourth time recently within as many months, sneak thieves entered the home of John E. Salmons, on Railroad avenue, Georgetown, and carried away money and wearing apparel. Recently some one gained entrance to the meat shop of Job O. Pride and stole a small sum.

Oak Orchard is going to have a tabernacle, and although Billy Sunday will not be present the Rev. G. R. Ellis, of Millsboro, will have some good speakers this summer at the shore. The tabernacle will be built at the west end of the resort and there will be preaching every Sunday.

While striking a match to examine the gasoline tank of his automobile, Bertie E. Passwaters, of Bridgeville, was injured by the explosion of the gasoline. His hair was singed and the face badly burned, he was taken to a local physician's office, where medical attention was rendered. The machine was somewhat damaged.

A Philadelphia contractor began work Wednesday morning in the erection of bleach mill for the Jessup & Moore Paper Company. The new mill will be built adjoining the company's pulp works along the river front and will cost in the neighborhood of $400,000. When in operation employment will be given to about fifty workmen.

For the first time since it was built, about 118 years ago, the ancient City Hall at Sixth and Market streets, Wilmington, was vacated this week, as all of the city departments have moved their headquarters to the new city and county building at Tenth and King streets. Though a strong effort is being made by patriotic organizations and others to have it restored to its original outlines and preserved as one of the city's few historically valuable buildings, councilmen hold that, outside of [illegible]ere is nothing of historic in[illegible]ted with it, and that the [illegible]derived from its sale would [illegible]ch help to the city to lose.

Barnum & Bailey's Circus will exhibit in Wilmington, on July 15.

A charity bazaar held in Wilmington, raised $18,233 for war sufferers.

John A. Ellis, for ten years chief of night police in Laurel, has resigned.

Robert O. D. Hinckley, of Rehoboth, has been admitted to the Sussex County Bar.

Water consumption in Wilmington last week amounted to 100,643,700 gallons.

Miss Olive B. Wyatt, of Laurel, has been appointed a notary public in Salisbury, Md.

The road over the Red Lion causeway is being improved in response to many complaints.

William W. Conwell, of Milton, has purchased The Milton Times from Dr. C. A. Behringer.

Bridgeville Council has ordered cement crossings laid at all the principal street intersections.

Miss Hannah Hartnett, Elkton, has been chosen president of Cecil County High School Alumni.

Work has been started on the new building to be occupied by the People's National Bank, Laurel.

Miss Anna Jackson, of North East, a trained nurse, has volunteered her services in the United States army.

Nazareth Methodist congregation at New Castle, raised Pastor J. H. Beauchamp's salary from $1200 to $1500.

The women of St. Thomas' Church, Wilmington, have raised $2153.61 through two diamond ring contests.

Not in many years have soft crabs been so scarce in Queen Annes county as appears to be the case this season.

Under the apportionment of the Free School Book Fund Cecil county Maryland, will receive $1527.01 for the year.

Among the nurses in Baltimore, who have volunteered their services in Mexico, is one Elkton girl—Miss Eva Dean.

Eden Lodge, I. O. O. F., Wilmington, has excused from payment of dues all members who belong to the Delaware militia.

Sussex county Catholics are raising a fund to buy Father Fitzpatrick, of Milford, an automobile for his country mission work.

James W. Wise, of Dover, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, succeeding J. O. Bosley, of Wilmington.

Forty-three marriage licenses were issued at the Elkton Clerk's office, Monday, the largest number ever issued there in a single day.

The plans for the bridge to span the Government canal at Rehoboth Beach, have been approved by the War Department and Sussex county will begin the work at once.

Cecil County Maryland Commissioners have purchased 11 mules for work on the county roads, and have made application for State-aid in building 11 miles of permanent road.

According to striking workmen of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, in Wilmington, there are only 500 men left in the plant to carry on the work that 1300 did formerly.

At the recent commencemnet of Washington College, Chestertown, Harold Garett, of Elkton, a member of the sophomore class, was awarded second honors for debating.

Dr. Charles M. Wharton, State Senator, of Dover, has been appointed a member of the surgeon's corps of the Delaware regiment by Governor Miller, with the rank of lieutenant.

Work on the sewer extension on South College avenue, Newark, is progressing. The contractors were fortunate in striking a bed of sand which makes the digging much easier.

Field Secretary Anderson, who has just finished a campaign against tuberculosis in Cecil county, has begun a similar campaign in Kent county, with headquarters near Chestertown.

A girls canning and sewing club has been organized at Reynolds' Hill, near Georgetown, by Miss Mabel M. Rutt. Miss Jefferson, from Delaware College, held a canning demonstration Saturday, for the benefit of the club. The girls show great enthusiasm and promising results are looked for.

Delaware Red Men and their families held their annual home-coming and outing on the grounds of the Fraternal Home of the Order, Newark, Saturday last, and as usual the affair was a fine success. At least five hundred members, including their families were visitors at the home during the afternoon.

When the horses ran away, breaking the harness, James Mahle, of near Porter Station, was run over by the wagon in which he was riding and, instantly killed, Monday morning. Mahle was on his way to his farm with a load of lumber, which he had just purchased from F. H Hildebrand, of St. Georges. He was about 60 years old and unmarried.

**July & August Fogel & Burstan's Store closes as follows: Mondays and Wednesdays, 6 P. M.; Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 P. M., Saturdays, 11 P. M.**

**Avoiding Responsibility.**

"A candidate for office should be careful of the promises he makes."

"Quite so," answered the practical politician. "He should make only such promises as are subject to at least two interpretations and then leave the task of interpreting them to his campaign manager."

**Reason For Doubt.**

It is estimated that there are 19,000 species of fish in the world; but reports from the summer resorts indicate that great doubts as to the veracity of this statement exist

The inflow of gold to the United States, which has been going on since the opening of the European war, has proceeded until now the stock of yellow metal in this country exeeds two billions of dollars. This is by far the largest stock of gold in the world. The financing of continued large purchases in the United States will give European bankers occasion for fresh negotiations from time to time.

**Long Time Arriving.**

"Some stars are so far away that the light from them hasn't reached us yet. But it will arrive eventually." "Reminds me of my hired man coming from the post office," commented Farmer Heck.

**Tarnished Silver.**

Tarnished silver is easily cleaned with powdered whiting mixed to a paste with ammonia and water. Rub the paste on with one leather and have another leather to polish it off again.

**Needful, But Utopian.**

Mayor Curley of Boston was talking about certain reforms.

"They'll come, I guess," he said. "In time we'll have those and many other municipal reforms. But at present they seem utopian and impossible.

"Yes, such reforms seem as incredible today as the fake dinner invitation that was sent out by a Boston wag.

"This wag, wishing to rebuke the parsimony of a rich Back Bay host, got up a fake invitation that read:

"'Mr. and Mrs. Back Bay Poultney request the honor of your presence at dinner on Wednesday evening next at eight o'clock. (Wine merchant and cigar dealer both changed since last dinner.)'"—Washington Star.

**Worth Taking a Chance.**

"Going to Smith's wedding?" asked his friend. "Not I," returned the other. "He cut me out with that girl." "Well, you may get a chance to biff him in the jaw with an old shoe!"

**Panama's Steady Rise.**

Panama is rising three feet in each century.

**Starting Trouble.**

The Salvation Army now plans to become a great matrimonial bureau where before it was supposed to help the unfortunate.—Pittsburgh Dispatch

New Castle County, ss.

THE STATE OF DELAARE

TO THE SHERIFF OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY GREETING:

Whereas, Bernard J. McEntee by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Regina C. McEntee.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded that you summon Regina C. McEntee that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the First day of May next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard J. McEntee according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly.

AND HAVE YOU THEN THERE THIS WRIT

Witness, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the Sixth day of March A. D. nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Issued March 16, 1916.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH, Prothonotary.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PETERSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of George W. Peterson, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Alice S. Peterson, on the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. J. Frank Biggs, Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del. Address

ALICE S. PETERSON, Executrix, Middletown, Delaware.

ESTATE OF ELIZA DANIELS DEceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Eliza Daniels late of Appoquinomink Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto George W. Hurd, on the 30th day of March A. D 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator c.t.a. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator c.t.a. on or before the 30th day of March A. D 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address L. Irving Handy, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del.

GEORGE W. HURD, Administrator c.t.a.

# GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

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**SNAGS.**

Progression's marching road is seldom straight. It runs along the highways and into the byways, over the valley, the hills, and the mountains.

There is no royal road to success, no easy way of accomplishment, notwithstanding that "Royal Roads" and "Easy Ways" abound in half the spellbinding harangues which irresponsible writers and talkers hurl upon their young victims, who, with bated breath, drink in the words which seem to proclaim the doctrine of "Something for Nothing," or "Much for Little."

I recall an incident: A friend of mine, well grounded in experience, started an enterprise under a new environment. His apparent immediate success was remarkable. The business paid at the start. He was elated. His friends congratulated him. His small capital appeared to be sufficient. Business rolled in and profits seemed assured. This condition continued for many months. Then he struck a dead center. Business dropped off. Profits no longer appeared on the balance sheet. To use the language of the streets, he was "up against it," and "up against it" hard. He persevered and won, but for nearly a year his nose was at the grindstone. He worked day and night. Every week obstacles presented themselves which appeared to be almost insurmountable. In the end, however, his perseverance, combined with ability and experience, conquered, as is usually the case.

Comparatively few men succeed continuously. Few, very few, business houses pay a continuous profit. Like our highways, the business road is not constantly smooth, and it is seldom straight. Gold-tipped prospects may be leaden underneath, and the sky is not often clear for more than a few days at a time. It is sure to be cloudy, it is sure to rain. The glorious encouragement of the sun is not to be wholly depended upon. A dark day is coming.

Success depends not only upon capital, experience and ability, but upon an appreciation of possible, if not probable, disaster.

The good trade of today may not be duplicated tomorrow.

The best of goods do not sell continually, and there is little profit which does not fluctuate.

Even the strongest municipal bond may be worth more today than it will be tomorrow.

Nothing in business appears to be standard and sure.

Every road either has a snag in the middle of it, or there are snags beside it which the storm will drive into the center.

Expect difficulties. Anticipate snags, even when you appear to sail on the flood tide of success.

Many a yachtsman has started out on a calm morning and been wrecked by the afternoon storm, even during a season of good weather.

Reef before the hurricane strikes. Be ready to meet the wind and storm. "Make haste slowly." See that your anchor is ready for heaving, that your lines are strong enough to hold. Be prepared for wind and wave. If they don't come you are fortunate. If they do come your preparation may enable you to ride them and make a safe harbor.

Recognize the fact that there is such a thing as a snag, even when you do not see it. It is there, or may be. And, if it is there, do not be discouraged. Do not sit back and wail in listless tone, "Just my luck. I might have known it." Tackle that snag with a mighty determination to wrest it from your path and annihilate it. Then, when it has ceased to be, march on to the next obstruction, fortified by the consciousness of your power to handle what is to come, as well as that which has been.

**Church Once a Music Hall.**

St. Mary's, Soho, London, where an interesting "Jansenist" service has just been held, is a church with a remarkable religious history. It was originally erected through the influence of Doctor Compton, the tree planting bishop of London, for the Greek archbishop of Samos and his flock, who had been driven from their island by the Turks.

Since then this little edifice has been successively a meeting house for Huguenots and Baptists, and was finally being turned into a music hall when captured by the Established church. It is now being used by the Old Catholics for their Sunday mass and other services, with the sanction of the bishop of London.

The first Anglican vicar of St. Mary's was J. D. Chambers, a once famous Tractarian leader, who had among his congregation Mr. Gladstone.

**Will She Beat It?**

Benedict—I see a girl at the University of Indiana recently made a world's record when she vaulted 6 feet and 1 inch.

Bachelor—Gee! I'd like to see her when she gets her first proposal of marriage!

Health statistics of New York show that of 3,648 people in that city bitten by dogs last year only one died of the bite. This ought to allay the unreasonable dread which exists of the ravages of hydrophobia and of its frequency in dogs. The fact is further impressed by the report that out of 36,500 dogs collected only 10% were rabid. These figures are important for their bearing on a menace which it is highly necessary the general public should not overestimate.


## Hotel Channell

**Illinois and Pacific Aves.**
**ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open Surroundings.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past Winter with more private baths and running water It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City, noted for its excellent table and best of service.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Why not hit the trail and come and spend the Lenten season with us.

Write for booklet to get terms. 17th season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL, Owner and Prop

**EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE**

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

**J. H. EMERSON**
Middletown, : Delaware

**Owen T. Chance**

Contracting

**HOUSE PAINTER**

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

**FOR SALE**

Sweeet Potato Plants, $100 per thousand, at the bed; or $1.25 by mail or express, F. O. B. I have Early Carolians, Jersey Sweets, Yams and Heymens. Address

GEORGE H. BRINSFIELD, Crumpton, Md.

## Fine Summer Suits to Order

This late season has, perhaps, caused some to delay ordering their light clothing for the hot weather that's sure to come.

I wish, therefore, again to remind such that M. Berg, has many handsome samples of the finest fabrics for Men's Summer Suits, Coats and Trousers, and for Ladies' Dresses—all wool or silken mixtures, imported or domestic—which after careful measuring and fitting by me, will make my patrons perfectly fitting garments in the very latest styles. I urge all who have delayed ordering their hot weather suits, etc., to examine my fine goods and patterns.

**M. BERG, Merchant Tailor**
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

**MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX**
**9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**

CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort

Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$1.25 to $1.50 PER DAY $7.00 and $8.00 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water baths. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here. Write for booklet.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

**SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY**
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

**Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.**

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:

Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

## Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

**W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.**

# FOR THE BOYS

## Suits of Quality

The values that we offer in these new suits are truly extraordinary and every mother should take advantage of this remarkable opportunity to cloth her boy stylishly at less than the usual expense.

New browns, grays, greens and mixtures in the newest and most wanted effects in high quality cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds. Checks, stripes and plaids in wide assortment.

## Just the Right Suit for Your Boy

These clothes are made with more than ordinary care and skill. The pants are generously cut and full lined. Altogether they compare favorably with suits sold elsewhere at double the price.

**$2.50, $3.50 and $5.00**

## New Wash Suits for Boys

**3 to 8 Years, Unusual Value at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.50**

Values as represented in this magnificent assortment of suits are rare indeed. Boys' Furnishings are here in complete array at lowest-in-town prices. Bring the little men in and let us fit them out.

## Boys' Shoes

**Best in Variety Best in Quality Lowest in Price**

**$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00**

## EDW. G. WALLS, Smyrna

STORE OPEN Wednesday Nights until 8 o'clock
Saturday Nights until 11 o'clock

New Castle County, ss.

THE STATE OF DELAWARE

TO THE SHERIFF OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY GREETING:

Whereas, Bernard J. McEntee by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Regina C. McEntee.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded that you summon Regina C. McEntee that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the First day of May next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard J. McEntee according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly.

AND HAVE YOU THEN THERE THIS WRIT

Witness, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the Sixth day of March A. D. nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Issued March 16, 1916.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

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ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PETERSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of George W. Peterson, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Alice S. Peterson, on the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. J. Frank Biggs, Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del. Address

ALICE S. PETERSON, Executrix,
Middletown, Delaware.

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ESTATE OF ELIZA DANIELS Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Eliza Daniels late of Appoquinomink Hundred, deceased. were duly granted unto George W. Hurd, on the 30th day of March A. D 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator c.t.a. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator c.t.a. on or before the 30th day of March A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address L. Irving Handy, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del.

GEORGE W. HURD, Administrator c.t.a.

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## NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK
OF MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Middletown, Delaware, June 24th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. clear of Taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1st, 1916.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, Cashier.

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**The Transcript $1.00**

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**Howard Watches**
**Hamilton Watches**
**Jewelry**
**Cut Glass and Silverware**

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

**S. E. MASSEY**
Middletown, - Delaware

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## Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

**L. FROMKIN**
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

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## NOTICE--DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
OF ODESSA, July 5th, 1916

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per-cent clear of taxes, payable on and after the 12th, inst.

JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

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## NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, June 27, '16

The Board of Directors of The Citizens National Bank of Middletown, Delaware, have this day declared a semi-annual divided of Four per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after, July 15th, 1916.

EDWARD LADLEY, Cashier.

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FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY
—1916—

**Joshua Z. Crossland**
OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.

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## Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

**W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.**

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## Short & Walls Lumber Co.

Lump Barrell Lime for

**WHITE WASHING**

in large or small quantities SPECIAL price to dealers

**Short & Walls Lumber Co.**

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

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## THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE

For Young People

New Business Home of Goldey College.

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

**GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.**

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## The Bell Central Office

IN EACH of five thousand American cities and towns, and serving a dozen times as many lesser communities, there is one point around which radiates the pulsing life of the people—the telephone central office.

Stand before a Bell switchboard anywhere—the one that serves you here, or on the shores of the Great Lakes or in fastness of the Rocky Mountains, and you will always sense that same calm, quiet atmosphere which bespeaks an earnest keenness of effort and service.

At the switchboards of the smallest country town and great metropolis alike, the measure of our operators' efforts is set by no standard of service other than the best that the human mind and hand can achieve. To these young women every call is important, and if due to some slight lapse—even as every human being will upon occasion make mistakes—a call "goes wrong," the operator regrets it no less than do you, for she appreciates that it is easier and quicker to do things *right* than to do them *wrong*.

Service that is prompt, that is accurate, that is performed as cheerful personal service should be performed—*that* is Bell Service, a service that characterizes every Bell Central Office in the land.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

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JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY ecretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

## Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

**Dover, Del.**

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

**$700,000.00**

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

**$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE**

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

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## Fine Summer Suits to Order

This late season has, perhaps, caused some to delay ordering their light clothing for the hot weather that's sure to come.

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$1.25 to $1.50 PER DAY $7.00 and $8.00 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water baths. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here. Write for booklet.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

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Benj. Nields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

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# VACATION WANTS

TAKE a Vacation, if possible. Get away from your work for at least a short visit to seashore, mountains or woods. Visit old friends. It will do you good.

But be sure and fit yourself out with the things needed to have a good, enjoyable time—and all these articles you will find in great variety for women, men and children at Fogel & Burstan's.

### Ladies' Out-Door Clothing

We have a large selection of Summer Garments, just the thing for this sort of life by the sea or in the woods, cool, and comfortable and others more suitable for social purposes.

Dresses in white, or colored Wash Dresses, from $2 to $12. Silk Dresses, $5 to $15.

Wash and Cloth Skirts in all the new materials, 98c to $6.

Waists, Underwear, Muslin and Knit, stylish—but comfortable; Hosiery in all colors and qualities.

We also have Outing Hats, Summer Shoes of every kind. Trunks, Suitcases, Hand bags and Traveling Toilet Articles.

### Men's Out-Door Clothing

Summer Shirts of all kinds, from Sport Shirts to Flannel. All Shades of Hosiery, Summer Underwear, short and long sleeves and knee and ankle length drawers; Neckwear, low Summer Shoes in various leathers. and Gents' Furnishings of every nature.

### CHILDREN'S OUT-DOOR CLOTHING

Everything in the shape of Clothing your Children need to have a real good time in their Summer Vacation can be found in a big variety of styles, fabrics and prices, at Fogel & Burstan's.

### Take a Kodak With You

Let the Kodak tell the Summer's tale. What gives so much pleasure as an Eastman Kodak for a vacation companion! It catches and preserves bits of fine scenery, interesting bird and animal life, the faces of friends, social scenes, etc. Nothing costing so little gives a child at once so much fun and so much profit—as an Eastman Kodak. It is a valuable teacher in many ways.

Then the Kodak is now so improved that any child can use it with success. We know boys and girls only 9 or 11 who even do their own developing and printing, and do it well too. Your lad and girlie can do so also. Let them try. Besides all this, the Kodak is very much cheaper than it used to be. A dollar or two now buys a fine Kodak that some years ago cost $30 or $40! We keep many styles and all kinds of Supplies from films to mounted pictures. Try one and you'll be delighted. Prices from $1.25 up.

TENNIS GOODS—Racquets, Balls, and Tennis Shoes, Middy Blouses—Sweaters, etc.

In July and August on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays our store closes at 6 P. M.; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 P. M.; on Saturdays at 11 P. M.

**FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE**
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

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## PREPAREDNESS
### FOR HOT WEATHER

Thin Underwear, 25c to $2.50.
B. V. D. Underwear, 50c and $1
Union Suits, 50c to $3
Soft Shirts, 50c to $2.50
Silk Shirts, $2.50 to $5
Silk Sox, 25c to $1
Duck Trousers, $1 to $2.50
Khaki Trousers, $1 to $2.50
Serge Coats, $3 to $6
Mohair Coats, $1.50 to $5
Straw Hats, $1 to $5
Auto Coats, $1 to $5
Auto Caps, 50c to $1.50
Everything else in Regular Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings.
Closed Thursdays at 12.30 p. m. during July and August.

**Mullin's Home Store**
WILMINGTON

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DR. WARREN-S. P. COMBS
**DENTIST**
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

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## Farms for Sale!

I will sell you an Insurance policy, the only company around that will make you a stock holder. This company, the Continental Life Insurance Company, Wilmington, Del., has the seal of Delaware back of it.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

---

## Middletown Opera House

**Thursday Evening, July 13th, 1916**

The Greatest of all Motion Pictures

## "THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE"

A call to arms against war. The Uncle Tom's Cabin of Pictures. Something new in motion pictures.

16000 Guardsmen in the picture, 800 G. A. R. Members, 5000 Horses, 17 Aeroplanes, with Zeppelins, Seaplanes, Submarines, Drednoughts, Battleships, Torpedo Boats and Armored Motor Cars.

See the Siege of New York, showing bombardments from the land, sea and sky; the Wall street district in flames. dynamiting of public buildings, to say nothing of a score of other sensational happenings.

This picture was shown in big Theatres of the country at $2.00 per seat.

It takes a whole evening to show this big production which will start promptly at 8 P. M. Come early and see it complete.

Few towns of Middletown's size have attempted to show this expensive production.

**Special MUSIC for this Production.**

**ADMISSION 25c. Reserved Seats on sale at W. S. Letherbury's 35c.**

---

CASH STORE

## GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 22c, in trade 22c.
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.

**JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.**
Corner Broad and Main Streets
Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

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# The Transcript,